

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 205.] NOVEMBER 1, 1810. [4 of Vol. 30.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The intelligence that a French fleet was sailing victorious in the English Channel, could scarcely be considered more important to the interests of Great Britain, than the facts contained in the following Report. It appears, that while the lion and the bear are contending for the prize, the fox is carrying it off. While Great Britain is contending against the chimera of French commerce and competition, and encumbering herself with a worthless paper currency to support such a contest; while her merchants are solely occupied in discounting accommodation-bills at the Bank of England; and while that bank itself is supporting ruinous monopolies and combinations in every branch of trade, by such discounts; America is rapidly undermining the foundations of our national wealth, and rivalling all our staple manufactures. The relative prospects of the two countries, may be compared to those of two rival traders in the same town, one of whom carries on his trade by means of accommodation-bills, and issues of promissory notes; and the other pays for every thing in cash, and trades on his stock of cash, which is constantly increasing. The event cannot be doubtful, as we witness the parallel and its effects every seven years, in every trading street in the empire. There is, in this reasoning, no speculation or dubious hypothesis; and it behoves our statesmen forthwith to re-tread their steps, to put an end to factitious currency, to allow no currency but specie, or no paper which is not the sign of it, and convertible into it at pleasure; in short, it behoves them to restrict and regulate the deleterious operations of the Bank of England, which, by its discounts, fosters monopolies of every kind, and gives a factitious value to all the necessities of life. The Bank of England, it is to be feared, is becoming a sort of Pandora's box to this empire, and our trade must depart to other

regions, if it is to continue to be dependant on the caprice, partiality, and unequal bearing, of Bank discount.]

REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY, on the SUBJECT of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, made April 17, 1810, in obedience to a Resolution of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Domestic Manufactures.

THE following manufactures are carried on to an extent, which may be considered adequate to the consumption of the United States; the foreign articles annually imported, being less in value than those of American manufacture belonging to the same general class, which are annually exported, viz.

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the principal material.—Leather and manufactures of leather.—Soap and tallow candles.—Spermaceti oil and candles.—Flax-seed oil.—Refined sugar.—Coarse earthen-ware.—Snuff, chocolate, hair-powder, and mustard.

The following branches are firmly established, supplying, in several instances, the greater, and in all a considerable part of the consumption of the United States, viz.

Iron and manufactures of iron.—Manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax.—Hats.—Paper, printing types, printed books, playing cards.—Spirituous and malt liquors.—Several manufactures of hemp.—Gun-powder.—Window glass.—Jewelery and clocks.—Several manufactures of lead.—Straw bonnets and hats.—Wax candles.

Progress has also been made in the following branches, viz:

Paints and colours; several chemical preparations, and medicinal drugs; salt; manufactures of copper and brass; japanned and plated ware; calico printing; queen's and other earthen and glass wares, &c.

Many articles, respecting which no information has been received, are undoubtedly omitted; and the substance of the information obtained on the most important branches, is comprehended under the following heads:

Wood and Manufactures of Wood.—All the branches of this manufacture are carried to a high degree of perfection, supply the whole demand of the United States, and consist principally of cabinet ware, and other household furniture, coaches and carriages, either for pleasure or transportation, and ship-building.

The ships and vessels above twenty tons burthen, built in the United States during the years 1801 to 1807, measured 774,922 tons, making on an average about 110,000 tons a-year, and worth more than six millions of dollars. About two-thirds were registered for the foreign trade, and the remainder licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries.

Of the other branches, no particular account can be given. But the annual exportations of furniture and carriages amount to 170,000 dollars. The value of the whole, including ship-building, cannot be less than twenty millions of dollars a year.

Under this head may also be mentioned pot and pearl-ash, of which, besides supplying the internal demand, 7,400 tons are annually exported.

Leather and Manufactures of Leather.—Tanneries are established in every part of the United States, some of them on a very large scale; the capital employed in a single establishment amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. A few hides are exported, and it is stated that one-third of those used in the great tanneries of the Atlantic states, are imported from Spanish America. Some superior or particular kinds of English leather, and of morocco, are still imported; but about 350,000lbs.* of American leather are annually exported. The bark is abundant and cheap; and it appears that hides cost in America 5½ cents, and in England seven cents a pound; that the bark used for tanning, costs in England, nearly as much as the hides, and in America not one-tenth part of that sum. It is at the same time acknowledged that much American leather is brought to market of an inferior quality, and that better is generally made in the middle than in the northern or southern states. The tanneries of the state of Delaware employ collectively a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and ninety workmen, and make annually 100,000 dollars-worth of leather. Those

of Baltimore amount to twenty-two, seventeen of which have together a capital of 187,000 dollars, and tan annually 19,000 hides, and 25,000 calf skins.

Morocco is also made in several places, partly from imported goat skins, and principally from sheep skins. And it may be proper here to add, that deer skins, which form an article of exportation, are dressed and manufactured in the United States to the amount required for the consumption of the country.

The principal manufactures of leather are those of shoes and boots, harness, and saddles. Some inconsiderable quantities of the two last articles are both imported and exported. The annual importation of foreign boots and shoes, amounts to 3,250 pair boots and 59,000 pair of shoes, principally kid and morocco. The annual exportation of the same articles of American manufacture, to 8,500 pair of boots and 127,000 pair of shoes. The shoe manufactures of New Jersey are extensive. That of Lynn, in Massachusetts, makes 100,000 pair of women's shoes annually.

The value of all the articles annually manufactured in the United States, which are embraced under this head (leather), may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

Soap and Tallow Candles.—A great portion of the soap and candles used in the United States, is a family manufacture. But there are also several establishments on an extensive scale in all the large cities, and several other places. Those of the village of Roxbury near Boston, employ alone a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and make annually 370,000 pounds candles, 380,000 pounds brown soap, and 50,000 pounds Windsor and fancy soap, with a profit, it is said, of 15 per centum on the capital employed.

The annual importations of foreign manufacture, are candles 158,000 pounds, soap 470,000 pounds.

The annual exportations of domestic manufacture, are candles 1,775,000 pounds, soap 2,220,000lbs.

The annual value manufactured in the United States, and including the quantity made in private families for their own use, cannot be estimated less than eight millions of dollars.

Spermaceti Oil and Candles.—The establishments for this manufacture are at Nantucket and New Bedford in Massachusetts, and at Hudson in New York. Besides supplying the whole of the domestic consumption, they furnished annually,

* Unless otherwise stated, the importations and exportations are, in this Report, taken on the average of the years 1806 and 1807.

annually, for exportation to foreign countries, 230,000 pounds of candles, and 44,000 gallons of oil. The whole quantity annually manufactured amounted to about 300,000 dollars. But the exclusion from foreign markets has lately affected the manufacture.

Refined Sugar.—The annual importations of foreign refined sugar, amount, for the years 1803 to 1807, to 47,000lbs.

The annual exportations of American refined sugar, amount, for the same years, to 150,000lbs.

The then existing duty was, in the year 1801, collected on 3,827,000 pounds; and, as the manufacture has kept pace with the increase of population, the quantity now annually made may be estimated at five millions of pounds, worth one million of dollars. The capital employed is stated at three millions and a half of dollars: and, as the establishments have increased in number, some of them have declined in business. It is believed that if a drawback, equivalent to the duty paid on the importation of the brown sugar used in the refined sugar exported, was again allowed, the foreign demand, particularly of Russia, would give a great extension to this branch. A special report has been made on that subject to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

COTTON, WOOL AND FLAX.

I. Spinning Mills, and Manufacturing Establishments.—The first cotton mill was erected in the state of Rhode Island, in the year 1791; another in the same state, in the year 1795; and two more in the state of Massachusetts, in the years 1803 and 1804. During the three succeeding years ten more were erected or

commenced in Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut; making altogether fifteen mills erected before the year 1808, working at that time about eight thousand spindles, and producing about three hundred thousand pounds of yarn a-year.

Returns have been received of eighty-seven mills which were erected at the end of the year 1809; sixty-two of which (48 water and 14 horse mills,) were in operation, and worked at that time thirty-one thousand spindles. The other twenty-five will all be in operation in the course of this year, and together with the former ones (almost all of which are increasing their machinery,) will, by the estimate received, work more than eighty thousand spindles at the commencement of the year 1811.

The capital required to carry on the manufacture on the best terms, is estimated at the rate of one hundred dollars for each spindle; including both the fixed capital applied to the purchase of the mill-seats, and to the construction of the mills and machinery, and that employed in wages, repairs, raw materials, goods on hand, and contingencies. But it is believed that no more than at the rate of sixty dollars for each spindle is generally actually employed. Forty-five pounds of cotton, worth about 20 cents a-pound, are on an average annually used for each spindle; and these produce about thirty-six pounds of yarn of different qualities, worth on an average one dollar and 12½ cents a pound. Eight hundred spindles employ forty persons, viz. five men, and thirty-five women and children. On those data, the general results for the year 1811, are estimated in the following table:

Mills	Spindles	Capital employed	Cotton used.		Yarn Spun.		Persons employed.		
			Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Men.	Women and Children.	Total.
87	80,000	4,800,000	3,600,000	720,000	2,880,000	3,240,000	500	3,500	4,000

The increase of carding and spinning of cotton by machinery, in establishments for that purpose, and exclusively of that done in private families, has therefore been fourfold during the two last years, and will have been tenfold in three years. The greater number is in the vicinity of Providence, in Rhode Island; they are scattered, and extending throughout all the states.

The seventeen mills in the state of Rhode Island, worked 14,290 spindles in the year 1809, are also stated to have used, during that year, 640,000 pounds of cotton, which produced 510,000 pounds of yarn; of which, 124,000 pounds were sold for thread and knitting; 200,000 pounds were used in manufactures attached to, or in the vicinity of, the mills; and the residue was either sold for wick, and

and for the use of family manufactures, or exported to other parts. Eleven hundred looms are said to be employed in weaving the yarn spun by those mills into goods, principally of the following descriptions, viz.

Bed ticking,	sold at	55 to 90 cents p. yard.	
Stripes and checks	-	30 to 42 do.	do.
Ginghams	-	40 to 50 do.	do.
Cloths for shirts and sheeting	-	35 to 75 do.	do.

Counterpanes at 8 dollars each.

Those several goods are already equal in appearance to the English imported articles of the same description, and superior in durability; and the finishing is still improving. The proportion of fine yarns is also increasing.

The same articles are manufactured in several other places, and particularly at Philadelphia, where are also made from the same material, webbing and coach laces, (which articles have also excluded, or will soon exclude, similar foreign importations,) table and other diaper cloth, jeans, vest patterns, cotton kerseymeres, and blankets. The manufacture of fustians, cords, and velvet, has also been commenced in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky.

Some of the mills above-mentioned, are also employed in carding and spinning wool, though not to a considerable amount. But almost the whole of that material is spun and wove in private families; and there are yet but few establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths. Some information has, however, been received respecting fourteen of these, manufacturing each, on an average, ten thousand yards of cloth a-year, worth from one to ten dollars a yard. It is believed, that there are others from which no information has been obtained; and it is known that several establishments, on a smaller scale, exist in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some other places. All those cloths, as well as those manufactured in private families, are generally superior in quality, though somewhat inferior in appearance to imported cloths of the same price. The principal obstacle to the extension of the manufacture, is the want of wool, which is still deficient both in quality and quantity. But those defects are daily and rapidly lessened by the introduction of sheep of the Merino, and other superior breeds, by the great demand for the article, and by the attention now every where paid by farmers to the increase and improvement of their flocks.*

* The Bank of England, by discounting accommodation bills for woolstaplers, lately

Manufacturing establishments for spinning and weaving flax, are yet but few. In the state of New York, there is one which employs a capital of 18,000 dollars, and twenty six persons, and in which about ninety thousand pounds of flax are annually spun and wove into canvas, and other coarse linen. Information has been received respecting two in the vicinity of Philadelphia, one of which produces annually 72,000 yards of canvas made of flax and cotton; in the other, the flax is both hackled and spun by machinery; thirty looms are employed, and it is said, that 500,000 yards of cotton bagging, sail-cloth, and coarse linen, may be made annually.

Hosiery may also be considered as almost exclusively a household manufacture. That of Germantown has declined, and it does not appear to have been attempted on a large scale in other places. There are, however, some exceptions; and it is stated, that the island of Martha's Vineyard exports annually nine thousand pair of stockings.

II. *Household Manufactures.*—But by far the greater part of the goods made of those materials (cotton, flax, and wool), are manufactured in private families, mostly for their own use, and partly for sale. They consist principally of coarse cloth, flannel, cotton stuffs, and stripes of every description, linen, and mixtures of wool with flax or cotton. The information received from every state, and from more than sixty different places, concurs in establishing the fact of an extraordinary increase during the two last years, and in rendering it probable that about two-thirds of the clothing, including hosiery, and of the house and table-linen worn and used by the inhabitants of the United States, who do not reside in cities, is the product of family manufactures.

In the eastern and middle states, carding machines, worked by water, are every where established, and they are rapidly extending southwardly and westwardly. Jennies, other family spinning machines, and flying shuttles, are also introduced in many places; and as many fulling-mills are erected, as are required for finishing all the cloth which is woven in private families.

contrived to ruin the woollen manufacturers of England, and it may be years before they recover the blow. The indiscreet discounts of that bank, granted to monopolists, bankers, and speculators only, will, in due time, destroy every branch of trade and manufactures of Great Britain, if not checked by parliament.

Difficult

Difficult as it is to form an estimate, it is inferred from a comparison of all the facts which have been communicated, with the population of the United States (estimated at six millions of white, and twelve hundred thousand black persons), that the value of all the goods made of cotton, wool, and flax, which are annually manufactured in the United States, exceeds forty millions of dollars.

The manufacture of cards and wire, is intimately connected with this part of the subject. Whittemore's machine for making cards, has completely excluded foreign importations of that article. The capital employed in that branch may be estimated at 200,000 dollars; and that the annual consumption amounted, till lately, to twenty thousand dozen pair of hand cards, and twenty thousand square feet of cards for machines, worth together about 200,000 dollars. The demand of last year was double that of 1808, and is still rapidly increasing. But the wire itself is altogether imported, and a very serious inconveniency might arise from any regulation which would check or prevent the exportation from foreign countries. It appears, however, by the communication, that the manufacture may, and would be immediately established, so as to supply the demand both for cards and other objects, provided the same duty were imposed on wire, now imported duty free, which is laid on other articles made of the same material. The whole amount of wire annually used for cards, does not at present exceed twenty-five tons, worth about 40,000 dollars.

Hats.—The annual importations of foreign hats amount to 350,000. The annual exportation of American hats, to 100,000.

The domestic manufacture is therefore nearly equal to the home consumption. The number made in the state of Massachusetts is estimated by the hat company of Boston, at four times the number required for the consumption of the state: and from other information it would appear, that in that state alone, the capital applied to that branch is near three millions of dollars, the number of persons employed about four thousand, and the number of hats annually made 1,550,000; of which 1,150,000 are fine hats, worth on an average four dollars each, and 400,000 felt hats, worth one dollar each. That the manufacture is still profitable, appears from a late establishment on Charles river, calculated to make annu-

ally 35,000 hats, at five dollars a-piece, and to employ 150 workmen.

The quantity made in Rhode Island, is stated at 50,000, worth five dollars each, exclusively of felt hats. Connecticut and New York, make more than is necessary for their consumption; the largest establishment being that of Danbury, where 200 persons are employed, and to the amount of 130,000 dollars annually manufactured. In Vermont, the manufacture supplies the consumption. It is stated by the hatters of Philadelphia, that 92,000 hats, worth five dollars each, are annually made there; in addition to which, 50,000 country hats, worth three dollars each, are annually sold in the city. In various quarters, the scarcity of wool is complained of, as preventing the making of a sufficient quantity of coarse hats. From all the information which has been received, it is believed that the value of all the hats annually made in the United States, is near ten millions of dollars.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that the very ample reply to Mr. H. B. Smart's very round assertions in your last Magazine, which I troubled you with at the beginning of the month, has by some accident been mislaid, and deeming it not proper that the public should suspect me of one hour's avoidable delay in refuting a statement, which, if true, must impeach my veracity; I request you to let it be known, through the medium of your correspondence, that I have put into your hands what appears to be a complete detection in the first place, of Mr. S.'s positive declaration, that "there is not a single portion of his book that is not founded on the authority of Walker, Herries, Nares, Sheridan, and Rice;" and, in the second place, of his very consistent appendix to that declaration, wherein he lays claim to certain essential portions as having "come into his head," and been "derived from his own experience."

I hope, sir, that the reply referred to, of which I have unfortunately no copy, will yet come to hand, and make its appearance in a future Number. In the mean time, I will thank you to insert the following postscript, (though it will be putting the cart before the horse), the substance of which it was my intention to have added to that communication:

as it contains particular references to the documents, in which my prior claims will be found to those parts of the doctrines of the "Grammar of English Pronunciation," for which Mr. S. could have no authority in the authors to whom he refers.

P.S. That I may not be suspected of sheltering myself under the vague pretence of references to works, through the whole of which few persons can be expected to wade merely for satisfaction on such points, "seeking (according to the old proverb) for a needle in a bottle of hay," it may not be amiss to particularize the grounds of my claims by title, date, and page. In the printed prospectus, or outlines, which, for several years, I have been in the habit of using, binding up with my books of selections, and otherwise amply distributing, p. 29 to 34, and particularly at the bottom of p. 32, will be found sufficient evidence of the stress laid on the quantity of the consonant elements. In "Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia," vol. xii. part ii. title "Element in the Science of Elocution," will be found some specific references to this document, with quotations, &c., avowedly from my pen. In the Prospectus (some copies of which, printed as early as in the month of March, 1803, are still in my possession) and which has been multiplied through several editions, each consisting of some thousand copies, the "implication, or vocal combination of words," and the principle of "continuous harmony" (or uninterrupted flow of the stream of voice through the respective members of a sentence), as removing the hypercritical "prejudices about monosyllables," &c. are expressly laid down as subjects to be descanted upon in my lectures: and in 1807, a copy of this announcement was circulated to every known seminary, and almost every public and private teacher in and around the metropolis. In the lectures so announced, this principle was not only fully explained, but it was frequently and ardently contended, that in point of monosyllabic or polysyllabic structure, the English language, and the Greek, (when the former is rightly understood, and well delivered) differ only to the eye, and not to the ear; my regular definition of the perfection of elocutionary utterance being, that it consisted in "a mode of speaking or of reading, that combined the utmost contradistinctness of element, with the most uninterrupted flow of vocal sound." Under the title "Enunciation," in the above quoted Cyclopædia, vol. xiii. part i. will be found (with the formal avowal of my name, and reference to my lectures) a still more ample and explicit elucidation of this principle of "implication, or the combination of words in oral utterance, which are graphically separated; and by which, without injury to the intelligible distinctness of the respective

words, all differences of auditory impression are removed between monosyllabic and polysyllabic composition." The article also contains a very particular description of the process, by which this combination of apparently separate words, is to be effected; with illustrations the most explicit and unequivocal. Under the title "Elocution," in the second column of the second page of the same volume, will be found an explicit statement of my principle, relative to the treatment of impediments, by applying the laws of musical proportion to the utterance of speech. And in that article, will also be found, some statement of the physiological bases, upon which the principle is founded. The reader who will turn to the Monthly Magazine for June, 1804, vol. xvii. p. 466, col. 1. vol. xix, p. 348, and vol. xxv. p. 204, col. 1, or to the collection of miscellaneous articles on this subject, reprinted in the Appendix to my Letter to Mr. Cline; or to the Introductory Discourse printed in 1806, (p. 6 and 7) that has accompanied all my volumes of selections and exercises, &c.; or p. 13, of a more recent edition of the same, accompanying "the Vestibule of Eloquence," will find, that six years ago Mr. S. might have adopted that idea from me, which he tells us, came into his head; and that since that time, he has had abundant opportunities of having his memory refreshed upon the subject, without even the necessity of one actual attendance in my lecture-room. In vol. 23, p. 581, of the same M. M. will be found a general, and in vol. 24, p. 41, a more particular, account of a public exhibition of the pupils of my institution, on the 19th of June, 1807; in which, not only this principle was explained, but its efficiency practically demonstrated. And perhaps some persons there may be, who, while they are perusing the last of these articles, may be disposed to think it not very extraordinary, if I should have suspected that the account of this exhibition was among the circumstances present in the imagination of Mr. S. when he talked of "the plan having been found to answer." In the said M. M. vol. xxiii. p. 29, col. 2, will be also found, whence might have been derived the distinction between *loudness* and *force*, in all the amplitude of its explanation. When Mr. S. shall as particularly point out any passages in any of the authors he has quoted, or in any other authors, from which he can pretend to have derived any of the doctrines to which I lay claim (in the letter this P.S. refers to); then, and not till then, I shall think him worthy of further reply. I may, however, think it necessary, if time will permit, (in order to warn the public against the mischievous consequences that might result from the misapplication of what appears to me an important doctrine) to trouble either you, or my publishers, with a more particular outline of that system of musical or cadential proportion, which I have found

to be applicable to the treatment of impediments. In the mean time I am yet free to acknowledge, that, on the subject of what the compiler has called the "orthoepical junction of words," the Grammar of English Pronunciation, (though not free from mistakes and fallacies) may be consulted with some advantage. If the last chapter had been done as well, I might have passed over the plagiarism in silence: for the interests of science would not then have been essentially injured; and me, most assuredly, it is not in the power of Mr. S. to injure.

October 22, 1810.

J. THELWALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OFTEN puzzle persons, who in general reason closely, by asking them, *Why a boat sinks when a hole is made in the bottom?*

Many of your readers, from habitually considering this cause and effect as inseparable, will be disposed to smile at the question. I will, however, prove its claim to consideration, by reminding them, that the boat, which sinks when there is a hole in the bottom, is specifically lighter than water: that is, we have in this fact, the philosophical paradox of a body sinking in a fluid of greater specific gravity!

The cause is worthy of consideration, because, as boats and marine vessels in general are of great importance to man, deductions and inferences may arise from its explication, of considerable practical utility. The ship-builder and the navigator may avail themselves of it in a way which I cannot hastily anticipate; and the principle may, in various respects, prove of consequence to mankind.

In brief then: *a boat, or ship, the materials of which are specifically lighter than water, sinks when a hole is made in it below the water, by the pressure of the parts of the vessel which are out of or above the water, upon the parts which are immersed.*

This principle being understood, numerous practical inferences flash on the mind; and I shall briefly state those which at this moment occur to me.

1. When a ship springs a dangerous leak, the true way to prevent her sinking is to diminish her height, and voluntarily sink all that is possible of her bulk in the water. Whatever belongs to her which is specifically lighter than water, should be cast over-board, without being detached from the ship's body. The masts should be cut away and fastened along-side, on or under the water. Every thing should be removed which is

above the level of the deck; and, if specifically lighter than water, should be fastened to the sides, in, or under the water. The very crew should immerse their bodies to their chins, and nothing should be allowed to remain above the surface that can be conveniently immersed. Of course, as much iron-work, and other bodies specifically heavier than water, as possible, should be detached and thrown over-board. By due attention to this principle, I should presume, *a priori*, that no ship could founder simply from a leak, or from filling with water.

2. With respect to a boat, the principle is the same. If a boat springs a leak, or from any other cause fills with water, the passengers should instantly lie down, and keep nothing but their faces above the water. Every thing heavier than water should be thrown overboard, and nothing be allowed to stand above the level of the water, or on the top of the boat.

3. By attending to the same principle, persons may often avoid being drowned. The total of the human body, in vital action, is specifically lighter than water; a living human body therefore will swim in water, provided it is not sunk by parts of it being protruded above the water, which unimmersed parts force down the parts under the water, till the internal cavities fill. If a person who falls into water, holds his breath, till, by the laws of specific gravity, he rises again to the surface, and then protrudes no part of his body above the surface besides his face, he cannot sink again. But the weight of his arms alone, if protruded out of the water, or even the entire of his head, without appropriate action, will be sufficient to sink him. Men are drowned, and all animals swim, when thrown into water; simply because men are able to raise their fore-limbs above their heads, and animals are not able to do so. The animal sinks to the level ascertained by his own specific gravity, and that of the fluid, which leaves perhaps nothing but his nose above the water; and then, to regain the shore, he exerts the same action with his limbs as he does in walking. If men were to remain passive, keep down their hands, trust to the laws of specific gravity, and put themselves in the attitude of walking, the same results, and the same security, would, in general, be the consequence. Savages swim from their infancy on the same principle; and civilized

lized man may, in this respect, condescend to take a lesson from savage and animal life—or, in other words, from pure nature.

For the present, I am content with having, through your Magazine, submitted these ideas to the world, and I leave it to the leisure, opportunity, patriotism, or benevolence, of others, to apply them to all their beneficial purposes.

COMMON SENSE.

N. B. It concerns me to observe, by the records of mortality in your Magazine, that numerous females were burnt to death during the last winter, notwithstanding I pointed out an infallible means of avoiding such accidents in a former paper. As those means cannot too often be published, I shall remind your readers that they consist simply in the party *lying down*, as soon as the clothes are discovered to be on fire. A lady's muslin dress, which might take fire at the skirt, would burn from top to bottom, and produce a fatal density of flame in half a minute, while she is standing upright; but if she were instantly to lie down, even though she took no pains leisurely to extinguish the flames, ten minutes would elapse before her dress could be consumed, and the flame would be such as might, at any instant, be extinguished by the thumb and fingers. Is it not then most afflicting, that fatal accidents should arise from a cause so easily averted?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

ONE of your correspondents in your last Number, states the great obstacle in the way of rearing silk-worms in this country; to be the difficulty of retarding the hatching of the eggs until the late period at which mulberry leaves appear. It may be useful to him, and to such of your readers as are inclined to amuse themselves with breeding these insects, to be informed that the exclusion of the eggs entirely depends upon the degree of temperature to which they are exposed, and may be regulated at pleasure. In the East Indies they hatch in a week or two; here not for some months, commonly six or seven. By inclosing them in a dry phial, tightly corked, and kept in a cellar, they may be preserved in a dormant state for a much longer period; and may be hatched at any time in a few days by exposure to the sun. There is no reason to doubt that if placed in an ice-house, their exclusion might be retarded for upwards of a year.

Though your correspondent is mistaken on this head, he is quite right in coming to the conclusion that silk-

worms are never likely to be bred with profit in this country. Not on account of the climate, which is even more favourable to them than that of Italy or India, but from the impossibility of supplying them with suitable food except at an enormous expence. Other trials confirm his experience, that the mulberry is the only plant upon whose leaves they thrive. At present so few of these trees are in existence in Britain, that perhaps no district of twenty miles in circumference could furnish leaves for the worms necessary to spin five pounds of silk. "But more might be grown?" True, but not profitably, as a very short calculation will shew. The silk spun by a single silk-worm weighs on the average less than three grains. A thousand worms therefore are necessary to furnish a pound of silk, worth, we will say, thirty-five shillings. But a mulberry-tree capable of supplying food for so many must be of at least seven or eight years' growth. When, therefore, we take into account that these trees require a good soil; that the cost of planting them would be considerable, while little or no return would be received during the above period, and that the expence of attending the worms, preparing the silk, &c., would not be trifling, it is clear that no profit could attend the speculation. This is not at all to be lamented. He is quite right in condemning that rage which nations have for producing every thing at home; which, if it could be realized, would prove the destruction of commerce, and put a stop to the progress of civilization. In this view many of the premiums of the Society of Arts have always seemed to me injudiciously directed. Why should we be desirous of growing madder, producing silk, &c. &c. when we can procure those articles so cheap from our neighbours, and get them in exchange for our own manufactures? If we could succeed in our wishes, we should find, like those notable housewives who boast of having "every thing within themselves," that our madders and our silk would cost us twice as much as if purchased in the markets of Holland and Italy. Happily nature has put a check to these vagaries, in rendering different countries dependant on each other; and whatever may be the boasts of the *Moniteur*, we may safely predict that Buonaparte's grape-sugar and endive-root coffee will share the fate of the silk speculations of our James I. at Chelsea.

PAMPHILA.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON REFORM in the REPRESENTATION of
the COMMONS in PARLIAMENT.

No. IV.

I NOW proceed to some account, such as imperfect recollection will enable me to give, of a plan of reform proposed by Mr. Horne Tooke, about the year 1783.

I have made what enquiry I could after two tracts of his, about that time, with a view, if possible, to state it in his own words. I have been hitherto unsuccessful. They are his Letter to Mr. Dunning; and his Pair of Portraits.

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who will supply a more full and accurate statement. Perhaps Mr. Horne Tooke himself will, if this should fall under his eye.

My recollection of it, is that it considerably indeed increased the qualification required by 8 H. VI. (I am fearful of saying from memory, how considerably) and proposed on the plan of the votes of proprietors of East India stock, accumulative votes according to the property; so that the holder of double the property, entitled to one vote, should have two: and thus on progressively.

INTRODUCTION of the PIANO-FORTE.

I am much obliged to your correspondent, R. K. D.

I think the result very nearly establishes the introduction of this elegant and expressive instrument, which seems to me, and to many, to have so much improved on the harpsichord, to have taken place in this country probably, and almost certainly, in 1766, and to have been completed in 1768. Its improvement in two years, seems to make it probable that it was even invented here. And this appears the more probable, as I find no indication that Rousseau was acquainted with it. If he had, I presume he would have been too greatly interested in it to have passed it in silence. During his stay in England, he spent so much of his time at a distance from the metropolis, and I believe in society not particularly musical, that it was very likely that he should not hear of it. But if it had been introduced first in Germany, and before 1766, it is almost impossible that Rousseau, who died July 4, 1778, should not have heard of it. It could hardly have failed to have been known in Paris, through France,
MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

and even in Switzerland, many years before his death, if it had been so long previously to that event, in use in Germany.

CLAVI-CYLINDER.

This instrument, by its description, seems a variation, and probably an improvement, on the *aieuton* of Mr. Claggett. I judge this from the account of its mode of action, and the circumstance stated of its being never out of tune.

A friend, who is a great musical theorist, and a very respectable both composer and performer, had an exceedingly large opinion of the merit of the instrument of Mr. Claggett. It had in power, dignity, and solemnity of tone, a great resemblance to the organ, free, by its construction, from the only characteristic imperfection of that delightful and sublime instrument. The inventor gave it the name which has been mentioned, from its being *αἰεὶ εὐτόνον*, * *always in good tune*. The Celestina mechanism of the instrument, acted by pressure on a system of metallic bars, (or pitch-forks). It is evident, that the mass of metal exempted these from any sensible change of tone, such as the changes of the atmosphere must always produce in wires, or strings. At the same time, the very nature of the construction would cause the instrument to have a somewhat hard tone, and to speak slowly; but for *andante*, *adagio*, and *largo*, movements, such as are generally the sublimest and most pathetic in the serious opera, and the most admirable in oratorio music, (the two highest departments of this divine art); it seems probable that this instrument would have had the advantage over every other. The clearness, purity, and fullness of tone, the beauty of swell and diminution, which distinguish it, were inconceivable. The invention of Mr. Claggett may have been unknown to Mr. Chladni, from whom I am sure I have no disposition to detract. On the contrary, I learn with great pleasure the introduction of an instrument from which so much may be expected.

At the same time, I wish to do justice to a man of very interesting manners, and respectable character, who disinterestedly devoted many years of his life to the improvement both of keyed and wind instruments; whose merit in

* *Αἰεὶ εὐτόνον*.

both was acknowledged by unquestionable judges; whose science, and taste, and judgment, accompanied him to the grave, with little earthly reward. Some memoir of Mr. Claggett from some of your musical correspondents, could not fail to be useful and instructing.

And I should think it would be gratifying, if any one would lay before the public some account of Zumpé.

These notices,

— qui solus honor tellure sub imâ,
are not useless to the living.

Troston-hall. CAPEL LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Information requested on the ORIGINALS
of the HOLY SCRIPTURES of the NEW
TESTAMENT.

HAVING of late, from motives of curiosity, for the first time in my life looked into the opinions of learned men as to the antiquity of the manuscripts of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, I find, in respect to the latter, the late Dr. Harwood assured himself that Beza's manuscripts, and the Clermont manuscript, approach the nearest of any manuscripts now known in the world, to the original text of the sacred records.

We also learn, from the best authorities, as lately collated by Mr. Dyer, that there was scarcely such a thing to be found as manuscripts in the fourth century; higher none at all: that the *Codex Bezae* is of the fifth century, and generally believed to be the most ancient Greek manuscript in the world.

Information is requested of the learned, as to the original text of those sacred records to which the *Codex Bezae* is supposed to approach so nearly: what ground we have of assurance that such originals really existed in the times, or within the memory, of contemporaries of Jesus and the Apostles: in what country, and in whose power, such originals were deposited: or whether, since no manuscripts were ever to be found of higher antiquity than the fourth century, the first manuscripts were copied from oral tradition, delivered through a succession of generations, during between three and four hundred years after the persons had lived, and the reported facts had happened. Lastly, under what authority were the *Codex Bezae*, and the Clermont manuscript, written, or supposed to be written.

INDOCTUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On a peculiar MILITARY ACCEPTATION
of the word “Massacrés,” in FRENCH.

SEVERAL years past, I noted in the Monthly Magazine, that our party Newspapers, eagerly catching hold of every object of reproach and contumely against their enemies, the French, accused them frequently of massacres, when a body of men had been by the French put to the sword in battle, merely because the French writers themselves made use of the term, *massacrés*. To this our new-writers were accustomed to add, by way of giving force to their insinuation, notes of admiration—Massacred!!! A correspondent of the Magazine replied to me, denying that the word in French had any other than the usual signification, for example, as applied to the revolutionary massacres. I was, however, at no rate convinced by that argument, since the French themselves apply the term in the offensive signification, to men cut down in the defence of a military post? It was obvious they meant, put to the sword; but in a very sharp conflict, none perhaps being saved, or as we should say in English, a mere carnage was made of them—they were cut to pieces. In this way, the French described several of their conflicts with the Mamalukes in Egypt; and what confirms me in my old opinion as to this use of the word *Massacrés*, I have lately found it repeated in the same sense, in the *Moniteur*.

NORMA LOQUENDI.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The CASE of MR. GASCOIGNE'S DAUGHTER
CONSIDERED.

ALTHOUGH I cannot boast of being learned in any other laws than those of justice and common sense, I must crave permission to give my opinion on this case, so very interesting to humanity. J. W. Gascoigne's unfortunate situation, indubitably caused to devolve upon the officers their legal right of putting his daughter in a way to earn her living, without being burdensome to the parish, and also a considerable discretion in the exercise of that right; but I apprehend not to the extent of depriving the parents of all vote, or choice, in the destination of their child at the early age of eleven years. I am not aware that the law confers any such power, which however being granted, legality and justice are by no means to be taken for synonymes. Much has been

written

written and said, and with justice, against the common practice of transporting such numbers of infant paupers to the cotton manufactories, where they have been too generally doomed to a life of misery. Such a destination indeed for their necessary maintenance would be unobjectionable, on the conditions of their parent's approbation, and the obligations of those who have so great a profit on the labour of the children, to take due care of them, and to provide, in certain cases, for their return to their native home. As to the power of parish-officers to take children against the consent of their parents, and send them to a distant part of the country, into an employment unfavourable to their health, and probably for their lives, it too much resembles the sale of young slaves in our colonies, and is a practice on which the friends of humanity should keep a watchful eye. In J. W. G.'s case, independently of right, surely the indulgence would have been reasonable, of the friend who offered, being permitted to take and provide for the girl.

With respect to a remedy, perhaps, on application, the magistracy would interfere; or a court of justice could give relief; as the judge would, in a late instance, have compelled the restoration of the young Jew convert to his father, but for the boy's own discretion, he having attained his fourteenth year. But the best advice in my power to give, is an application of the father to sir Francis Burdett, the friend and patron of the poor, who would, should it appear to him eligible, undoubtedly move the House of Commons on the subject, and get relief, if relief be attainable, from the fountain-head; a mode which, beside, might have the farther and general use of settling the point of legality, and of checking those oppressions which must almost unavoidably take place, of the poor and helpless. It is one of our common-place boasts, that the law of England is equally just to the rich and the poor; at any rate, it ought to be our perpetual endeavour to realize in practice, as far as possible, so just and excellent a maxim.

LIBER HOMO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER III.—*To a Friend.*

HAVING formed a party to visit Matlock, we proceeded at an early hour one charming morning, towards that delightful spot, and having

crossed a dreary uninviting tract of country, which continued for several miles, we descended a hill, and entered on the rich and fertile vale that extends on either side the little town of Bakewell, which contains a few good-looking houses, and a handsome church, with a tolerable inn, and a pleasing appearance altogether of peculiar neatness, cleanliness, and beauty.

Passing by the ancient mansion belonging to the Rutland family, called Haddon Hall, we pursued our route from Bakewell through a charming valley to the village of Worksworth, when, entering on the narrow glen where Matlock's picturesque romantic dwellings adorn the mountain's side, we shortly came in sight of that enchanting spot so frequently described by tourists, and so universally admired by every one possessing, or professing to possess, a taste for the picturesque beauties of nature.

Some years ago, I am assured, that Matlock was infinitely more deserving of admiration, than since the increase of its buildings, and its having become the resort of gay and fashionable visitors. Be that as it may, it still possesses a thousand charms, of which it is scarcely possible for the pen or pencil to convey a just representation. The waters are efficacious in cases of rheumatism, scurvy, and bile. The baths are conveniently situated, and well attended; and the water at the spring, has neither a smeli nor taste that is disagreeable. At Buxton, there are hotels and private lodging-houses, good public tables, and accommodations for persons of different classes and inclinations.

Having partaken of a slight repast, we ordered supper at a late hour in the evening, and commenced our rambles round the environs of this so justly celebrated place, in which there is as singular a combination of grandeur and simplicity as it is possible to conceive. The vale, on one side of whose boundary the houses are entirely placed, is about three miles in length, in general narrow, and diversified by woods of finest verdure, rocks, wild and jutting precipices, and small enclosures fringed with trees of various kinds; while, in the centre of the narrow plain, the Derwent smoothly flows along, overhung by a profusion of luxuriant beech, and other drooping trees; or here and there, with haste impetuous, dashes over fallen fragments of the adjacent precipices, forming miniature cascades, and contributing, by the whiteness of its foam,

to increase the general beauty of the scene.

Crossing the river, by a boat kept for the purpose of conveying visitors to the opposite shore, a little way above the town, we ascended by a winding path, and gained the summit of the height we laboured to attain: we stood upon a high projecting point of rock, some hundred yards above the level of the stream, and looked upon the vale in all its glory, diversified by woods of various hues and species; the windings of the Derwent, the greyish-coloured rocks, and whitened houses embosomed amidst groves of trees, which, sprouting from every crevice in the precipices, give variety and animation to a scene of wonderful beauty.

Proceeding along the edge of the woody height, the views continually varied as we advanced. Beneath our feet, a steep and thickly-wooded bank stretched close along the margin of the stream, while the opposite shore rose boldly from the water, and appeared almost wholly covered over with romantic human habitations, huge masses of impending rocks, and a bare and lofty hill broken by craggy precipices, and forming a charming contrast to the softer features of the landscape.

Advancing still a little farther onward, the eye takes in a reach of the river, smooth and unruffled, and overhung by dark and thickly-spreading wood, some whitened houses at a little distance from the baths, with a rich variety of pointed rocks, tufted with trees, and adding to the beauty of a view at once interesting and romantic as imagination can conceive. From thence a path leads to the bottom of the hill, by which the views are reversed; and every object seen in a different point, forms new and interesting pictures of peculiar loveliness and diversity.

Till evening closed, and hid the charming landscape from our sight, we continued to wander round the environs of Matlock; and it was with reluctance we retired to our *auberge*, where we had an excellent supper, and good beds. The day had been delightfully fine, and we were all charmed with our ramble, and eager for the ensuing morn to extend it still further, to the elegant seat of Sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromfit, about two miles on the other side of Matlock. We accordingly prepared at an early hour, to put our former evening's plan in execution; and having again taken a partial survey of the more immediate beau-

ties of the vale of Matlock, we proceeded onward, and shortly came in view of the spacious mansion of Sir Richard, and the numerous dwellings of the persons he employs daily, to the number of several hundreds, in his extensive cotton manufactories. This is indeed a different scene from the calm sequestered environs of Matlock; but it is by no means an unpleasing one; for industry and neatness are combined to give an air of comfort and animation to the whole surrounding district; and cold and unfeeling must be the heart which does not experience gratification at the sight of "happy human faces," or know a sentiment of delight at hearing the sounds of merriment and cheerfulness amongst the poorest of their fellow mortals.

Of the interior of Cromfit House I cannot give you a description, for we did not ask to view its apartments. We were assured it was elegant, and laid out for the convenience of the owner's family and guests; but, as by far the greater number of the houses of the affluent bear a striking similarity to each other, it is little worth while to explore the interior of each, or seek to fatigue others by descriptions of what can tend but slightly to the gratification of curiosity, nor in any manner interest the admirers of Nature's unadorned scenery.

The grounds we however sought and obtained permission to walk over, and were amply repaid for our trouble, by the view of a part of the sweet vale of Matlock, and an extensive tract of the adjacent country. The walks are tastefully formed; and, though not extensive, are extremely pretty, and deserving of a visit.

From Cromfit we crossed the country to Ashburn, a sweetly situated, clean, pretty town, on the road between Derby and Buxton, and twenty miles from the latter.

I had been there years before: but two of my companions never having been in that part of the county, I made no objections to extending our tour thither. As we arrived at an early hour in the evening, we had a long stroll ere supper was announced to be upon the table; and found much to admire in the various views upon the banks of the Dove, and in the vicinity of the town, where the country is beautifully diversified, fertile, and finely cultivated, and the air of neatness so conspicuous even in the humblest of the habitations, peculiarly pleasing. The church is a tasteful structure, but unfinished.

unfinished. It had been meant to form a cross, but has never been completed; and the tower stands on the north side, which was purposed to be elevated from the middle of the building. The inns, of which there are several in Ashburn, are good; and there is a considerable lace manufactory carried on in the town and neighbourhood. Sir Brook Boothby has a beautiful seat adjoining the town, which strangers often visit.

On the succeeding morning, having breakfasted, we began our journey back to Buxton; and when about a mile from Ashburn, we quitted the turnpike-road, and sending on the carriages to meet us at a particular spot some miles distant, we proceeded on foot to the entrance of the celebrated Dove-dale, a narrow winding valley, to which a guide conducted us, and where we found ourselves enclosed betwixt two rocky ridges varied in height, and diversified by an assemblage of broken crags and jutting precipices, partly shaded over by groupes of trees shooting from their crevices, and hanging from the summits of the frowning cliffs, or wholly hid from sight by thick embowering woods; while, at the bottom of the dell, the Dove winds amidst an infinity of shrubs, and broken pieces of rocks, sometimes assuming a more bold appearance as it dashes over stones and fragments that impede the progress of its waters; at others, smoothly flowing over its narrow channel with gentle murmur, reflecting the varied colours of the pendant boughs that droop and dip their beautiful luxuriant foliage in the lucid stream. On the rocky boundaries of the dale, some wonderfully picturesque precipices rise in wild confusion, and give added beauty to the scene: in these, there are several arches formed as it were by the hand of art, but which, upon ascending the steeps to examine, we were satisfied were wholly the work of nature, and only serving to render the scenery around more beautifully picturesque.

The walk we here enjoyed was indeed delightful; and we were all enchanted with the whole of our excursion. The weather was charming, the air was clear, and the softened light thrown on the different objects from the sky, contributed with the mildness of the air, to "send into the heart a summer feeling." The sun occasionally only peeped through white and slowly-sailing clouds floating upon the azure horizon, and from the partial gleams it cast upon the beautiful

intermixture of woods and rocks, and patches of softest verdure, the picture was one which could not fail to inspire the most pleasing sensations, and wild, silent, and solemn as the scene appeared, we were inexpressibly delighted with it. No trace of human habitation was seen; no sound was heard, save that of the rushing water, as it played amongst the broken pieces of the rocks; we seemed as if shut out from human intercourse; and a fertile, romantic imagination, might have formed a variety of pictures, to charm the senses, and create ideal structures of felicity.

At the extremity of the dale, we found the carriages in waiting; when, seating ourselves again in them, we were shortly conveyed over the excellent lime-stone roads, for which that part of the country is remarkable, and reached our quarters at the hotel early in the evening, when we concluded the day's amusement by a visit to the theatre, and laughed away a couple of hours at the representation of a popular comedy, and the buffooneries of a no less fashionable farce.

My stay at Buxton being now completed, and my anxiety to pursue my meditated wanderings returning as the period of departure drew nearer, I determined to begin my journey to the northward; and, two days after my return from Matlock, bidding adieu to the friends in whose society I had passed some very pleasurable moments, and the newly-formed acquaintances whom I had found agreeable during my stay at Buxton, I proceeded across the mountainous and dreary tract that intervenes between that place and the populous smoky town of Sheffield; a tract so bleak and uninteresting as any you can form an idea of, excepting for a little space in the vale where stands the village of Middleton, the approach to which upon the Buxton side, is singularly wild and romantic, the road passing through a very narrow dell of nearly a mile in length, the boundaries of which are principally composed of rocky precipices of a greyish colour, formed into a variety of fantastic shapes, and in many places resembling the ancient turrets of a castellated mansion, or a ruined fortress; while broken fragments scattered on the ground, give added force to the idea of their having once belonged to the dilapidated monuments of grandeur that imagination leads the observer to fancy have at some far distant period surmounted the craggy boundaries of the way. Though less
talked

talked of than many other wonders of the country, this is, in my opinion, a scene that is peculiarly interesting. It is wild, romantic, solemn, and impressive; recalling the memory of former times, and in the contemplation of the mutilated fragments of the proudly soaring precipices that seem as if fixed for ages in the earth, reminding the observer, that even the world, and the most apparently durable of nature's works, are subject to decay; while in ourselves—

Swift down the pathway of declining years,

As on we journey through this vale of tears:
Youth wastes away, and withers like a flower,

The lovely phantom of a fleeting hour;
Mid the light sallies of the mantling soul,
The smiles of beauty, and the social bowl,
Inaudible, the foot of chilly Age
Steals on our joys, and drives us from the stage.

Hodgson's Translation of Juvenal.

Farewell. My next will contain an lasty sketch of my journey to the north, and scenes more congenial to my taste, than are to be found amongst the din of forges, or the busy countenances of money-making manufacturers.

THE WANDERER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE parish of which I am the minister, is one of those which are overburthened with poor; and the circumstances of distress on one hand, and injury to the estates on the other, are equally melancholy in contemplation. Any man possessed of common prudence, must know the peril of letting off projects; but I trust that, what I have to state, does not come under that denomination. I conceive, that poor's rates may be abolished gradually, and that, by the means absolutely practised by the wiser poor themselves.

The principle of all legislation is to compel men to consult what is, in fact, their own good; and prevent their annoyance of their neighbours, in life, property, or reputation. The necessity of concentrating a disproportionate mass of the population upon one spot, for the purposes of manufacture, is a grievous oppression upon the local landholder, in many places. He derives no benefit from the labours of that trading population, and the rent of his farm is proportionally diminished. I do not deny the national profit; I do not deny the

general benefit; but the local oppression still remains.

In an adjacent market-town, we have a benefit club, by which I have found that a very comfortable provision is made for members who have been necessitated to recur to its pecuniary assistance. There are, perhaps, already made, calculations where such institutions can be conducted upon a sure principle; and I submit it to the candid and benevolent, whether the following ideas bear an aspect of absurdity, and whether philanthropic and enlightened gentlemen would find them of difficult execution. They do not require half the concern which is bestowed upon the game; and they would find the benefit much greater than from pulling down cottages, and taking measures which, in a general view, are not politic.

I would suggest, that a plan upon a proper footing, upon the principle of a benefit-club which cannot fail, be established in districts or parishes, as found best. I would then recommend gentlemen to give notice to their tenants, (manufacturers exercising the same power in relation to their workmen,) not to employ persons who did not belong to such a fund, and pay a proportion, by no means oppressive, but rated according to their earnings and families. This fund I would aid by contributions of the principal inhabitants, upon ratios of assessment settled among themselves; such sums being suffered for the first seven years to accumulate, and thus have the operation of a tontine survivorship, in aid of the future demands. For instance, the population of this parish is more than 3000 persons, and the poor's-rate exceeds 1200l. yet the rent-roll of the parish scarcely exceeds 3000l. The manufacture is cloth-working; and, when trade has been commonly good, the weavers, shearmen, and others, can earn 1l. 2l. 3l. or even 4l. per week. Where would be the cruelty of a manufacturer saying, "John, I pay you so much. I insist upon your belonging to our institution, according to the ratios of your family and earnings;" the workman refuses. The natural answer is, Then, I will not give you but so much; and he deducts the amount. Unmarried men, and servant-maids, could afford to pay something. Day-labourers could afford little, it is true, with families; cottages, with an acre or two of land, and a good garden, are the best provision for them; but they should never be their own, because

cause they are apt to mortgage or sell them; they should be permitted to live in them, on condition of never having parochial relief, and paying to the institution; and so many cottages of this kind, as the quantity of annual workmen requires upon each farm, should be annexed to each farm. I would also suggest, that twice a year accounts should be taken of the state of the population by the vestry, and the increase or decrease noted, as well as the sex. I would then suggest, a bounty to be offered to boys not wanted, upon condition of enlisting in the navy, or army; and apprenticing girls. The advantage of females in trade is inconceivable. They spend, if single, most of their money in dress, all manufacture; and, if married to labourers or workmen, the income is consequently doubled of the husband and family.

I think that I may safely say, that I have proposed no more (ratios of the population excepted) than what is absolutely done by the wise and prudent poor themselves. To render wisdom and prudence compulsory in them by the authority of the master, is no hardship, unless it can be deemed one, to convert a fool into a sensible man, or make a thoughtless fellow less injurious to society. The advantages to the poor themselves, to men of property, and to government, are self-evident, and the trouble infinitely less. Nothing but military discipline can reform the drunken or worthless character; and the custom of sending such persons on board a tender, is the wisest that can be adopted.

Parliament rarely interferes to any extent in the internal concerns of the country; but how any body of men can accurately legislate, without annual returns of the population, and their several employments and avocations distinguished, is to me inexplicable. I am satisfied that it would be wholly in its power, by easy means, and better, perhaps, than I have suggested, for the Quakers have actually done it, gradually to abolish poor's rates; but it is the curse of every honest heart, and every friend to improvement, that he is compelled to find "oracular dogmas," and "lions in the way," let the good proposed be ever so mighty. In the imposition of taxes, difficulties are only made to be overcome; in the alleviation of them, the converse is the fact. In every country where interest is paid for money, its whole income is in some

form or other expended upon the population; and whether through the conquests of the enemy, the decay of trade, may not render the poor's rates an intolerable burthen, will, to politicians who do not consider it scientific to admit mere hope into their calculations, be a subject which merits very serious reflection.

THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE.
Horsley, Aug. 26, 1810.

P. S. If any of the local newspapers think that my ideas would be attended with any utility, at least excite attention to the subject; perhaps, in the present scarcity of news, they may copy this article.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the PRESENT STATE of
the COTTON COLONIES.

(Concluded from page 234.)

ANOTHER scheme of reasoning is derived from the fancied injury to the manufacturing interest, which would accrue from any restriction being imposed on the introduction of foreign produce. This would be very true, if we had any great manufacturing rival, which possessed similar naval resources to our own; but as no such power has existence, the reasoning is inapplicable. There is no market in Europe that can enter the lists with that of Great Britain, for cotton-wool; and America, from moral causes, cannot be a manufacturing country for a very long time. Ages may yet revolve, ere such events take place. Great Britain therefore is, and must be, the great mart for this kind of produce. America must pour it in increasing quantities; nor can she be restricted from doing so, but by regulations which no man in his senses would wish to see promulgated.

One means of bringing the American and the British cotton-planter to an equality, is to double the duty on all foreign cotton, now taxed the same as that of our own colonists, and to take off the whole of the duty paid by British cotton-wool. By doing this, the public revenue would be increased to a sum exceeding the present duties on cotton-wool of British as well as foreign growth, by several thousand pounds, while the average price would remain the same, the exorbitant profits of the foreign cotton-planter being reduced; and those of the British proprietor reasonably increased: or, in fact, by making foreigners contribute something to a country,

try, to which they are so deeply indebted.

Total of present receipts.

Amount of duties on 20½ millions lbs. of British cotton wool	£.	s.	d.
-	172,524	11	8
On 47½ millions lbs. of American do. in British shipping	395,833	6	4½
On 23 millions of Brazil ditto, in ditto ditto	191,666	13	4
Total of present duties	£760,024	11	4½

Amount of proposed duties on the same quantities.

	£.	s.	d.
On American cotton	791,666	13	4
On Brazil ditto	383,333	6	4
	1,174,999	19	8
Deduct total of present duties	760,024	11	4
Balance in favour of the proposed plan	£414,975	8	3½

But this estimate has been framed on the supposition that all American cotton-wool is imported into this country in British vessels: this, however, is not the fact; and we may safely assume that the whole is conveyed in their own ships. Not that this is the case; but as it occurs in a greater degree with the Brazil cotton, this assumption may be granted, as the original estimate of the Brazil produce will be retained.

The increase on importations made in foreign vessels, should certainly be proportional to the duty on British shipping; and if that be the case, the revenue would be augmented by at least one-third.

And there can be no doubt respecting the preference which the Americans will continue to give to their own ships, in despite of the increased duty; for the navigation charges would be so much less as to render them the most economical mode of conveyance.

It cannot be urged in opposition to this scheme, that foreigners thus taxed, may lay countervailing duties on British manufactures, and thus give a vital stab to the manufacturing interests. The truth is, that this may be done, though at the expense of the consumer. The price of produce being the same in this country, the manufacturer can fabricate his cotton-wools as cheap as before. No country can vie with us in them; and the people of the country, imposing countervailing duties, must ultimately repay the British merchant. This statement extends more forcibly to our woollen manufactures,

which physical causes preclude on the great continent of America.

We have too recently witnessed the entire dependence of North America on this country for manufactured goods, to entertain a doubt upon the question; for at this moment, the government of that country is fulminating decrees against Britain, and at the same time covering the seas with her coasters, freighted for Britain: an artful policy, which requires to be encountered with firmness and resolution.

I have hitherto reasoned on the supposition, that no fiscal regulations with regard to foreign cotton of the nature already described, could enhance the price to the British manufacturer. But were the utmost increase that can be conceived to take place, the alteration in the price of the goods for sale, could scarcely be perceptible. For illustration, let us suppose that one pound of cotton-wool can be so manufactured as to fetch the sum of twenty shillings, which is below the average. The present selling price is about two shillings: were any enhancement of price to occur, for instance, were the Americans and Portuguese to retain their produce by universal consent, unless they could get half a crown per pound, the additional six-pence would not be perceived, when distributed over the various articles manufactured from the pound of the wool.

I have however been informed by a manufacturer, that this loss (if any) does not devolve on the manufacturer, but on the workmen; for in proportion to the low price of the material do the wages of the latter approach a certain standard; or in proportion to its high price, do they recede from it. This is certainly the fact in some parts of the kingdom. The complaints therefore of the manufacturing interest is unjust, ungenerous, and illiberal.

If, after all, the foregoing proposition should be deemed inadmissible, there is another to which I candidly confess there are many objections on the score of revenue, and yet the cotton-planter's situation calls so loudly for alleviation, that, bad as the alternative, it would have been so far preferable, as it would tend to alleviate his distresses.

This might be effected by taking off the duties on cotton-wool of British growth, (that is to say, produced in British colonies) and continuing those on foreign produce. By this means, the British colonist

colonist would be benefited, and the foreigner would remain as he now is: and the manufacturing interests would be little affected by it, or they might derive advantage from it. For if the British planter's duty, which is nearly two-pence per pound, were taken off, he could afford to sell his produce at one penny per pound less than he now does, and derive a larger revenue. Foreign cotton would of course sell at a lower rate; but this could only be considered as the fortune of trade.

I apprehend that no principle, independent of the loss of the revenue, can be adduced against such an arrangement. Every principle of humanity calls loudly on our extending every fair and honourable protection to our own citizens, in preference to those of foreign states; and these claims are peculiarly enforced by the present exigencies.

But its opponents will find a more unanswerable argument to any thing they can state, in the singular fact which has been recorded in a former part of these pages, that American cotton-wool paid a duty less than that paid by cotton-wool of the British colonies, from the period of its first imposition to the month of April, 1805, when fairer regulations were framed, and have been since persisted in. This fact furnishes us with analogical reasoning, which may in the present case be employed *a fortiori*.

At the same time it cannot be denied, that the present is by no means the period at which the revenue of Great Britain can bear any diminution; if therefore the same redress can be procured by other means, it would be decidedly preferable. But if these other means be inadequate or inexpedient, the question then resolves itself into one of policy. Whether it be better to lose a part, or the whole, of the revenue? There can be no doubt as to the decision, if the premises be granted; and it cannot be denied, that, if the present ruinous system be persisted in with regard to the British cotton colonies, that total loss must be the inevitable consequence.

But there is no necessity that the revenue of this country should be at all diminished, if a more extended policy be adopted. Recently, for the benefit of British colonists, an additional duty on foreign timber has been proposed and acceded to: thus admitting the very principle contended for in the earlier parts of these observations.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

Might not this, or any other protecting duty, be so managed as to compensate very amply for the change proposed, either by improving British resources, or by actual contribution into the imperial treasury? This is an inquiry worthy of the attention of those who manage our commercial concerns.

The colonists have suffered long without repining, and now they only claim justice, which certainly prompts an ameliorated state of their affairs. All that they wish for, is such an adaptation of their peculiar case to existing circumstances, as will preclude all unnecessary grievance. They do not, cannot, wish, to embarrass by whining complaint; they would accommodate themselves to the principles by which they have been heretofore taxed, without examining those principles with more minuteness than may suit their unstable and imperfect nature. If however they are urged by dire necessity, they may with unquestionable correctness shew, that the system of taxing British colonial produce originated in, and has existed by, error: by error, too, of the most pernicious nature, as it undermines those distinctions between commercial and agricultural objects, which, in a great trading nation ought to be most accurately defined. These distinctions are not framed of metaphysical fantasy, but of sound substantial facts, open to examination.

Mr. Bosanquet, in his admirable tract on this subject, has clearly shewn that much of the grievances which the West Indies labour under, originate in the confusion of the principles of taxation.

The distinctions pointed out between trade and commerce by this gentleman, appear to be perfectly unanswerable. It matters not what terms are used, so that they are made perfectly intelligible. Trade, he considers, as the "first conversion into money of the grower's produce." This is an act of necessity, and therefore not liable to taxation. This principle is recognized in the non-imposition of duties on corn and various other articles. The inability of the grower to command the supply in many instances, is the stronghold of those who contend, that articles of trade should never be liable to tax.

Commerce is the subsequent exchange of the same produce, made with a view to profit. This is an act of choice, and has always been considered a prolific

source of revenue. The merchant can generally command the supply.

It seems also to be a political axiom, that the consumer should in all cases pay the duty that may be imposed.

The most characteristic distinction between trade and commerce, as defined by Mr. Bosanquet, is the command which is to be maintained in the latter by the merchant; and the total inability of the agriculturist, or trader, to keep the market at his own command. Reimbursement and profit are necessary, whence the consistency in general of the laws with the principles.

Supposing the general doctrine laid down in these observations, of the relation borne by the colonies to the mother country, to be founded in truth, the whole produce of the West India colonies should be exempted from all duties; for although the speculations in that part of the world, resemble, in some points, commercial matters, yet in the main they are strictly agricultural, and meet very fairly Mr. Bosanquet's ideas on the subject of trade. But, were this perfectly erroneous, it is not difficult to shew that the present practice is inconsistent with the principle. It has never been denied, that in this, as in all commercial cases, the tax was to be paid by the consumer; but certain conditions, (some of which have been already pointed out) are essential to realizing this principle. These are all wanting in the cotton trade. The British planter having no means of regulating the supply, is under the dire necessity of bearing the whole burthen of the tax himself; and then, as if his slender profit were too great, his income is liable to every tax of the country. Surely this is a singular deviation from principle, which, if adopted, ought certainly to be respected. Upon the whole, it will be safe to conclude, that the present taxation of West Indian produce is founded on error of the most serious kind. It may be again repeated, that the West Indian proprietors would not examine into these circumstances too minutely, if they could only obtain justice.

If however this system is to be persisted in, some efforts should be made for extending our foreign relations. Those in Europe are unluckily beyond our grasp; but the western hemisphere presents a field for speculation, which must gladden the heart of every zealous and enterprising politician. South America is in the condition most fitted for re-

ceiving and conferring commercial advantages. Nor is there any reason against Great Britain's securing to herself those advantages, which would flow into other channels, if neglected by her. The local situation, the peculiar structure of the coasts, fit that country in an eminent degree for commerce, of which the government of this country must be fully aware. The recent discoveries of Humboldt on that continent, present facilities hitherto unknown; and it is most earnestly to be wished, that no narrow schemes of policy will put those means beyond our grasp, which are now so completely within it.

The recent events in Venezuela and Buenos Ayres are the most favourable for proper enterprise; and there appears to be every reason for expecting similar conduct in every part of that vast continent. A population of nearly sixteen millions of people, without the means of internal supply of many of the necessities of life, whose habits of refinement are rapidly becoming confirmed, would furnish an enormous demand not only for cotton manufactures, but for every article of British commerce; and would give an impulse to the decaying spirit of commerce in this country.

The great question of peace or war, necessarily affects the colonists in a pre-eminent degree. There can be no doubt of the advantages which would result from the former; but there can be also little doubt, that at present it would be perfectly impracticable on solid and substantial grounds; and the colonists appreciate too fully the honour, the independence, and the security of the parent state, to cherish for one moment an idea so directly subversive of them all.

Substantial justice may be rendered without such a dire resource; and as it is imperiously called for by the necessities of the colonists, it behoves those who can grant it, to act advisedly; and to relieve a numerous class of meritorious, though oppressed, individuals.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN your Magazine for April, (No. 197, page 285), I hazarded a few lines on the subject of the *agrostis stolonifera*, or Irish fiorin-grass, and my presentiment that I might be in an error thereon, is, I think, probable to be verified, on which account I really do 'feel happy.' I have since seen a number of varieties of this grass collected, of different degrees of merit,

merit, as to bulk and extent of stooling, or creeping upon the ground; of the best, a complete little meadow, of two seasons' growth. As a creeping-grass, we must not describe its height, which was not apparently considerable, but its length, which may extend many feet. It is by no means harsh and sapless, as I had conjectured, but rather well saturated with a saccharine juice, and of good promise for nutritive quality. The usual practice is to plant the grass as described in Dr. Richardson's Memoir; and every knot or joint, indeed almost every particle of it, like couch, will vegetate; and it is particularly hardy, acquiring roots, whereon almost it may be cast, even in the interstices of a pavement, or upon a gravel-walk, notwithstanding it is naturally an aquatic; and when once it has exclusive possession of the soil, scarcely any hard usage is sufficient to destroy it. I have not seen it cut, which I apprehend, with a thick crop, must be a work of some difficulty for a scythe, from the excessive matting of the bottom. As all other grasses are still more inimical to the fiorin than even to lucerne, it ought, like that plant, to be drilled and kept clean.

Its chief use is said to be as a winter and spring grass; but I dare not entertain the sanguine expectation, that in our climate fiorin-grass may be made into hay throughout the winter, with that extraordinary success which has been experienced by Dr. Richardson, in Ireland, where the climate is so much more mild, and, probably from its humidity, so much better adapted to the product of this grass. I shall, however, not deny myself the pleasing hope, that it may become a good and never-failing spring resource for us, and relying upon the presumed, or rather attested, qualities of the grass, a certain advantageous mode of application strikes me very forcibly. Least of all will I deny the just claim of Dr. Richardson to the original discovery of the merits of this grass; for although many of us had seen the stool-grass long since, I am not aware that it had previously occurred to any one, to recommend its culture. It may be found upon wet and moorish soils, in many of most parts of England. The first specimen I saw of fiorin, was a very long string from Dr. Richardson's ground in Ireland, shewn me by Mr. Handley, of Pentonville, a gentleman warmly attached to the interests of agriculture; and who, in certain instances where he has been

concerned, has been the means of promoting covenants between landlord and tenant, greatly to the general benefit. Fiorin-grass, of the genuine Irish stock, may be seen, and the sets procured, at the nursery of Mr. Gibbs, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Somer's Town, Sept. 11.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ.

(Continued from p. 206, No. 204.)

December 7, 1808.

IT is now the third day since we have been in suspense as to the fate of Madrid; we are not yet certain of the enemy being there, though the French party in this place, with as much modesty as they can assume, confidently report that Buonaparte is at the capital; and that the city has been treacherously surrendered to him by Morla, the late governor of Cadiz.

The former part of the report is even more credited than the latter; they say, it is impossible that their "faithful Morla" can be a traitor! the man who was among the first to support the cause of their "beloved Ferdinand;" the man who has penned loyal addresses to the people; who succeeded their sacrificed governor (Solano), and who had so devotedly, while here, attached himself to patriotism, and always assured them, by his signature, that he was ever their Morla.

In the mean time no gazette or letters are brought from Madrid; the courier is not quite three days coming from thence, and we ought to have received them in course on the evening of the fourth; this is the greatest reason for believing that all is not right in that quarter; but the people will not credit the courier who brings letters from Cordova, and says, that the French are at Manzanares, in La Mancha.

The consternation is easily conceived; the people are clamorous to know what has occurred, and the governor pretends that he is without advices from the army. This silence, I understand, is always observed when a disastrous event occurs; and it often happens that the English newspapers have communicated more information respecting the enemy, than the members of their government have thought right to publish.

I have heard a few anecdotes of Morla, who, it seems, was much inclined to do justice, as having the chief controul of the administration

administration of the laws, in his capacity of governor. In this situation, he was the judge of all complaints, excepting in particular cases, when the evidence is taken in writing, and submitted to the determination of the supreme council for the province, held at Seville.

On some occasion, a poor man was complained of to Morla, and he expected from the manner in which the evidence might be given against him, that he should undergo a punishment; as it seldom happened that the defendant escaped disgrace; but he was unexpectedly surprised when he found himself acquitted; and, from sentiments of gratitude to Morla, he made him a present of a number of turkeys; they were not accepted, for the fellow had the mortification of being imprisoned until he had eaten the whole of them. Morla was always watchful over the rights of the lower classes, and he exercised his authority with judgment and independence. Having once detected a baker in selling bread deficient of weight, he went to the shop, seized the bread, and sold it, with the utensils, asses, mules, &c. and distributed the amount to the poor.

Morla was appointed governor in the month of June; he succeeded the unfortunate Marquis de Solano, who was massacred by the furious populace, after four days' rioting. Solano was suspected to favour the French interest, and to wish them again in possession of Cadiz; this was made known to him; and after he had kept the people in suspense during that time, they would no longer submit to his indecision; and, on the first of June, they attacked his house with fire and sword, determined to be avenged on him. Women and children joined the mob: they dragged the cannon through the streets, amid shouts of "Vivas!" and discharged them, while the men pelted the house with musketry, and set it on fire. He harangued them from a balcony, but could not convince them of his loyal intentions. They told him if he would not defend the place, they themselves would; they called him traitor, and threatened him with execution; he retired. The populace was now in the greatest rage, and determined to seize him. They broke into the house, saw his family, but could not find him; they assured the Marchioness, that no one else should be injured, and as the Marquis had but lately shewn himself at the window, they were sure of discovering him. He had however escaped from his

house through the roof, and taken shelter in that of an English merchant's adjoining it. But as the whole range of buildings was invested by the mob, they said that he could not possibly escape, and therefore must be concealed somewhere; they entered every house, and at length found him in a compartment of a wall, which was so deceptive to the eye, that the discovery might have been impossible, had not the man who decorated the room, given information of this secret place. He was accordingly seized; but no other of his family was molested; they wanted him only. He was dragged into the streets amid the hootings and shouts of thousands, who wished to put him to instant death; at last it was resolved to lead him to the gallows: his uniform was first torn from him, and he was paraded through the streets toward the common place of execution: at intervals, they cruelly tortured him with stabs of the knife and bayonet, strokes of the sabre, and every ignominy an enraged people could invent. He was a strong, well-grown, handsome man; his mind had not yet forsaken him; he often endeavoured to address the crowd, but they wanted no harangues, and he could only now and then be heard calling them "Cowards!" He was at last brought opposite to the guard at the "Puerto del Mar;" the officers and soldiers presented arms, as a sign of respect to him, while he cast a "lingering look" toward them, but they dared not to attempt the rescue of their governor. At this period, a person rushed among the mob, and by a well-aimed blow deprived him of life; it is not known, but supposed, that a compassion for his sufferings, and a desire to save him from the ignominy of an execution at the gallows, prompted some one thus to end his misery. His body was immediately torn asunder, and the mangled limbs exhibited in triumph through the city.

The object of popular vengeance being now no more, the mob at length dispersed; and the following day tranquillity was restored. There are divided opinions on the conduct of Solano. Dupont had quitted Madrid, and was advancing toward Cadiz; the Spanish troops had not yet been sufficiently collected, to make an effectual resistance to his progress, and the city had not been put in a state of defence, to resist an attack that might have been suddenly made on it. The batteries were not mounted with cannon, (nor are they at this moment,)

moment,) and the French line-of-battle ships that lay in the harbour, had not yet been compelled to surrender; appearances such as these only warranted the mob, at least, to conclude that they were to be consigned to French mercy; but a mob perhaps always is not put in motion, except by some higher power, and, generally speaking, they are only the combination of a machine worked by that power. Had Solano acted openly on the occasion, his life might have been spared; had he intended seriously to wish to defend the city, he should have taken active measures that might have indicated his inclination: on the contrary, the people wanted to be satisfied in their enquiries, and Solano would not indulge them; he hesitated whether he should deign to communicate with them or not, during four days, and when it was too late, he issued a proclamation which was burnt before his face; and he was at once accused of treachery, which it was resolved should be expiated by his death.

The tumult having subsided, certain officers of the city were desired to examine Solano's papers; they did so, but could not find in his portfolio any correspondence indicating in the least degree an inclination to favour the enemy's plans. This was a period of importance, and the people ought to have been fully satisfied by their governor, that he would protect them; had he acted candidly instead of contemptuously, had he been condescending, and not haughty, he would not probably have been sacrificed; and for these reasons his memory is now blamed by his friends, and his enemies express pity for his fate.

His house will long remain as a mark of the transactions; the marble pillars and sculpture of the door are studded with bullets; cannon-shot battered the walls in various directions; fire consumed the whole of the wood work, furniture, &c. and a twenty-four-pound shot entered the house at a window, with such force as to break an iron bar of a balcony, and turn it into a neat scroll. The populace wished to annihilate whatever could remind them of his name, and they destroyed a plantation of trees which he had made to adorn a small square, called the Queen's-square; but it is remarkable, that no other person was killed in this tumult, which began on the 27th of May, and continued nearly five days; and that the

city should be tranquillized so soon, notwithstanding the convicts were freed from the prisons; though their liberty was short, as the barriers were closed, and they were nearly all speedily reloaded with their chains.

December 12, 1808.

I have by this time, as you may expect, seen some of the churches and convents. The public places of worship are not so numerous as may be supposed in so populous a city as this, which is divided into five parishes, having one cathedral and ten convents; but they are all spacious, and, being without benches or seats in the area, like our's, they contain a greater number of people. Some of the churches are almost always open for service, bells are tolling at almost all hours of the night; and on my first arrival, I was sadly annoyed, as my residence was adjoining one where the bell was unsound, which added to the doleful and unaccustomed disturbance.

Protestantism not being tolerated in Spain, there is not consequently any public place for our religious duties, and Sunday is passed according to inclination; for it must, I think, be considered little better than mockery, when we enter the churches during service, merely for the sake of "going to church," and leading to the altar—a ceremony of course not exacted, though considered respectful.

There is a great deal to attract admiration in the churches; they are magnificently decorated with many beautiful altars, glittering with gold and silver ornaments; the high altar especially, superbly towering to the roof, and surmounted with carvings and paintings of the lamb, the virgin, the crucifixion, &c. &c. The walls are crowded with confessional boxes, large paintings, and sculptures of saints, gaudily dressed; some of them inclosed within glass frames, having lamps burning before them; but the exterior of these buildings is not worth notice.

The handsomest church that I have seen, belongs to the convent of Carmelite Friars; it is spacious, light, and clean, but full of ornaments, which gives the idea of being in a room of an academy of arts. I was conducted to the convent by my friend, the Abbé M—, who is a French emigrant. The friars were remarkably polite; I was shewn a private chapel where are two fine paintings, one by Poussin, representing the Day

Day of Judgment, about six feet by five, and containing nearly a hundred figures, whose countenances and positions are all varied. On the right hand, in the foreground, is a most horrid looking figure, representing Satan dragging at his back a man in chains, while he is lifting a child by the hair of his head, which he has twisted around his arm; near him is a man kneeling in a devout posture, offering up his supplications. On the left, in the back-ground, is a female, whose face is sweetly expressive of resignation; and in the perspective, are various groupes of figures, appearing to enjoy their happy situation after judgment: the Almighty is represented in the centre, sounding the trumpet, surrounded with glory, and numerous cherubs encircling him.

The second picture (the painter unknown) is the Denial of St. Peter. He is addressing himself to Pilate's female servant, with an air of extreme surprise; and her expressive attention to him, as well as that of a Roman centinel by her side, is admirably drawn: this picture contains eight figures, as large as life.

A third picture represents Christ: it is small, badly designed, and worse executed.

We walked through a long range of galleries, and went into the church by a door immediately leading to the altar. The Abbé instantly knelt down to the Virgin; I did not, of course: at this, a servant belonging to the convent, who accompanied us, looked at me with a sort of wild astonishment, on observing my omission of this act of reverence; his countenance was so severe, that I desired the Abbé to explain my heretical principles, and that my religious ceremonies did not require the performance of a genuflection on the same occasions as their's, and that it was not disrespect but persuasion, that caused me to be unobservant of that practice. He smiled, and bowed politely; and as nothing was to be seen in the church requiring a particular notice, we retired, and were shewn into a room, where, as a curiosity, were pointed out to me two black-and-white veined marble slabs, each about ten feet in length, and four and half in breadth, which are used for tables. I glimpsed at an elegantly decorated private chapel, but we could not enter it.

The friars wear white robes or cloaks, reaching to the feet; a small black jacket, or cassock; white hats, about two Eng-

lish feet in diameter, the sides bent upward.

Now I am on the subject of friars and convents, I may as well tell you that in Spain are such a variety of orders, as would be tedious and uninteresting to enumerate. Indeed, the Abbé tells me, that it would be difficult for me to procure a list of them, with any tolerable description of their variation, they being so numerous, and differing only in trifles. Our religious sects in England may be compared with them in this respect; when we hear of the baptists, and pedobaptists; the sublapsarians, and supralapsarians; &c. &c.

The Capuchins are in general the most respected, and take the lead of the other orders in affairs where the clergy are interested: their dress is a coarse brown cloak, and a jacket of the same; they do not shave. At a short distance from the principal entrance to their convent, is a beautiful alabaster alto-relievo of the Crucifixion of Christ and the two Thieves. The Spaniards are proud of the possession of it; and they feared, while Nelson lay off the place, occasionally throwing a shell into the city, that some unlucky one would destroy this object of piety: but it has escaped injury, though some smaller figures which decorate the railing near it, have been either injured by time, or defaced by mischief. At intervals, on the path leading to the convent, for the distance of four hundred feet, are several large plain crosses, in a line from each other, erected to denote the approach to holy ground.

The Franciscans is another numerous order: their dress is a coarse woollen, of blue, black, and white mixture. Their convent, and the church, is very large; the latter elegant in gilded ornaments, with many small altars and dirty pictures. There are also Dominicans, Augustines, Descalzos (or those who wear neither shoes or stockings, but sandals), &c. &c. The clergy, or priests, are distinct from any of these orders; they have a respectable appearance, and dress in black generally, though they are not confined to it: their hats are large, like those of the Capuchins, &c. A few secular clergy inhabit a convent appropriated to them; they are chiefly employed on missions to foreign countries; but their number is now reduced to six or eight.

Here are three convents for females: the nuns are not numerous, but the spirit of retirement from the world in these secluded

secluded habitations, is still alive, as it was but the other day that the ceremony of a profession took place: but I have not been able to obtain permission to visit their abodes.

Of hospitals, two are for men; and one for women: this is supported by the contributions of females, and is superintended internally by an ecclesiastic. One of the hospitals for men, is supported in the same manner, and the other was at the expence of the nation; it is now in decay, in consequence of the seizure of the lands appropriated to its support by the Prince of Peace, within these last few years; and throughout Spain, institutions of this nature have met the same fate from the same cause.

An extensive foundling-hospital is also established; children are received into it without any one's previous application, or personal attendance, beyond that of ringing a bell, and leaving the infant in a receptacle at the door. There were lands also belonging to an establishment for the protection of orphans; but they were sold for the private emolument of the Prince of Peace, and consequently this charity is in decay.

There are two colleges, neither of them worth more notice than to say, that instruction in the languages and sciences is at a very low ebb; they are attended by a few students, among whom are some young Irishmen. Boys are taught to read and write at a charity-school, the expence of which is defrayed by the state.

The only public library belongs to the Dominican friars; it is not well furnished with books, and although open to any person's use, very few avail themselves of access to it. The Spaniards do not in general appear fond of reading any thing besides the news of the day; and, excepting certain standing works in their own language, they have no modern ones of value. If I ask at a bookseller's for an entertaining book, they offer "Don Quixote," or "Gil Blas," universally; any other works in this style, are translations from the French or English, and must have been previously submitted to the ordeal of the priest's taste. Of prayer-books and sermons, there are abundance: the best Spanish authors are, I believe, more read by foreigners than by natives.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE origin of the expression "Under the Rose," was, I conceived, so well known, that *nobody* could possibly be unacquainted with it; and the remote botanical speculations of your correspondent, *Nemo*, in your Number for August, 1809, have satisfactorily proved that I was not mistaken. Had that gentleman ever considered with attention the *Archæologia* of archbishop Potter, which, though liable to the objection of frequent repetitions, contains a larger mass of important information than any other similar work, it would have been impossible for him not to have observed, and recollected, the following passage in the 394th page of the second volume.

"I shall add nothing farther upon this head, only that the rose being dedicated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of silence, to engage him to conceal the lewd actions of Venus, was an emblem of silence, whence to present it to any one in discourse, served instead of an admonition, that it was time for him to hold his peace; and in entertaining rooms, it was customary to place a rose above the table, to signify that, what was there spoken should be kept private. This practice is described in the following epigram:

Est rosa flos Veneris, cujus quo facta laterent,
Harpocrati, matris dona, dicavit Amor;
Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amicis,
Conviva ut sub eâ dicta tacenda sciat."

From this ancient custom then, it is evident, the expression "Under the Rose," was derived; and to a similar origin we might easily trace a thousand other phrases and ceremonies, at present equally incomprehensible. I shall, however, only trouble you with two of the latter, recommending it to your numerous correspondents, as a subject capable of affording both amusement and instruction.—1. *Kissing hands at parting*. Lucian informs us, that those who had nothing to offer as a sacrifice, merely kissed their right hand to the altar. Hence our custom of kissing the hand to a person at parting; and, as sacrifices are unknown in a Christian country, we by this action signify, that we offer up our prayers to God, that he may bless the person to whom the action is thus directed. Indeed it is generally accompanied by the words "God bless you," or

or others of a similar import.—2. *Monks.* It was customary for those who became Monks, to shave their heads; and by this ceremony, the ancient Greeks evinced their gratitude to the gods for any signal preservation. We may therefore naturally conclude, that it was established amongst the religious orders of Christians, in commemoration of their preservation and escape from the dangers and temptations of the world.

I cannot conclude without adverting to some other queries set on foot by Mr. J. Hall, who is certainly possessed either of too much, or too little learning.

Why (says this gentleman,) do clergymen, when they officiate at the altar, stand on the north side, with their face to the south, during part of the service? Now, as the altar stands at the east end of the church (for which he has assigned a wrong reason), the north side is the right-hand side of the altar, which being the place of honour, when there is only one clergyman, he takes the north side; when there are two, the senior clergyman takes the north, and the junior the south side; and they arrange themselves in this manner, not from any physical causes, but according to their rank and dignity. Thus far there can be no doubt; and if Mr. Hall will carefully examine the performance of the communion service, he will observe, that the clergyman never turns his face to the people, except when delivering something exclusively to them, as the Commandments or Epistles; nor to the south, except when repeating some prayer, which in the act of kneeling to the table, he must naturally do. It may also be observed, that whilst the clergyman on the north side turns his face to the south, the clergyman on the south side turns his face to the north; not from any respect to the sun, but merely because it is necessary for them to kneel: and thus the whole mystery is explained. As to St. John's representation of Death riding on a pale horse, it is equally plain and obvious; and is a figure the same in kind, though infinitely sublimer in degree, than the following one of Horace:

*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum
tabernas,
Regumque turres.*

For we may observe, that all prophecy, all scriptural prophecy at least, is delivered in language poetical and allegorical. But I am sorry to have detained you so long upon things so evident.

C. B. B. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE successes of the French have excited in me, as probably in many others, a great desire to know the causes. Accordingly, I have embraced every opportunity of enquiring upon this subject, from persons who had been in action with them upon land; and I am certain that their testimony is concurrent, and that they could have no interest to deceive me. The following are the leading particulars.

All accounts agree in stating, in vulgar language, that they will stand firing for everlasting; but that they almost uniformly retreat to a man, upon a charge with the bayonet. At the battle of Vimeira, general Ferguson placed a standard upon his stirrup, and after the address for a charge with the bayonet, advanced. The brigade took six pieces of cannon and two howitzers, by passing them on the charge, and the desertion of them by the French, who retreated and fired till they arrived at a prickly-pear hedge. Behind this they formed, knowing that they could not be charged through that, and then renewed their fire, until dislodged. It is also stated, that at Corunna they did not advance, or stand, at the approach of the English with the bayonet. It must be evident, that an enemy like this, who will not come to close action, can never dislodge another from a hilly position, without immense numbers, and proportionate loss. The possession of the hill may place the greater number of troops under shelter, upon the opposite side to that attacked; and if the French risque the advantageous fire, as being above, of the lines in front, and artillery, they provoke the bayonet, at further disadvantage from the rising ground. When troops advance in close column, they suffer much more from the artillery, which makes lanes through them; and, if they stay long in that form, exposed to such a fire, they are inevitably defeated. Thus marshal Saxe obtained the victory at Fontenoy. The French knowing that so solid and compact a form, would give them a better security against the effects of the charge, thus attacked general Hill, at Talavera; and their want of success, is an unequivocal testimony of the steadiness and valour of the British troops.

They fire, with the utmost possible celerity, and their musquets are nearly as light as fowling-pieces, and as long as duck-guns.

duck-guns: the former our officers disapprove, from an opinion, that a deliberate steady fire does more execution. How far the lightness of the piece counterbalances opposite qualities, I own myself incompetent to decide. They level at the head.

When French troops execute a movement, it is not required that their method of doing it should be according to the technical instructions, as at reviews. They perform it in double-quick time, by running, according to the quickest modes, or the instructions, *pro tempore*, of the commanding officer. When they rally, no distinction is consulted of their respective regiments and companies. They mingle together, with no further care than to form the body required. Thus much time is saved; and they again commence their favourite system, and grand dependance—an incessant fire. The contrivances and stratagems which they use, are scarcely credible. At Flushing, knowing that most of the shells would, of course, fall within the town, the greater part of the garrison at night lodged themselves in the ditches. Once they practised the following stratagem: They made a huge bonfire, and sent two parties out in concealed ambuscade, upon each side of it. Many of them then rushed out, and began dancing around it. Our men, conceiving that it was done from insult, or defiance, advanced to pick some of them off, by repeated shots. They soon however came within the line of fire from the concealed parties, and suffered severely by their mistake.

It seems a clear case, that wherever there exists any thing like a chance of success, the French cannot be got rid of. Like flies to the carcase, they return again and again, and will exchange shot for shot, *ad infinitum*. Their grand secret of success is *perseverance*: their grand auxiliary agent, *subtle policy*. Professional science they can only share in common with other enlightened Europeans. It must be evident, that in coping with such troops, not only numbers are essential, but an undeviating attention to position and artillery. Carronades, contrived, for the sake of being portable, to screw upon the principle of rifle-barrel pistols, and thus be easily conveyed upon horse-back, the carriage also taking to pieces, might be eminently useful if in large numbers, and supply the desideratum of an equal quantity of troops with their own. Perhaps a British ar-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

my, stationed upon a hill, with a very great quantity of cannon and carronades, might gain great advantages; charging them with the bayonet when they advanced to the guns, and renewing the fire again, when they were driven below them.

None of our officers speak so lightly of French troops as inexperienced persons at home: but they all ascribe their gigantic success to the only rational cause—numbers in aid of skill. To act against this, cannon, position, entrenchments, walls, fences, and other protecting securities, are evidently the most useful methods. X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the pages of your instructive and useful Magazine are often devoted to the purpose of giving publicity to ideas of individuals, that may be likely to assist the exertions of industry, or the pursuits of science, the following hints may perhaps be honoured with a place, and prove not quite unacceptable to some of your readers; the subject appearing to have escaped the notice of those with whom accuracy of calculation is a matter of importance.

The manner in which the rising and setting of the sun are usually calculated and set down by compilers of almanacks, ephemerides, &c. is certainly capable of some improvement; for though near enough for common purposes, it is not so in cases where great nicety is required. The times of rising and setting of the sun, are according to the length of its semi-diurnal arc, which being calculated from the declination of the sun at noon each day, is usually put down as the time of its setting; and subtracted from twelve hours, is taken as the time of its rising on the same day. This will be found incorrect, because in the lapse of the few hours from noon to sun-set, its declination has varied so much as to occasion its setting later or earlier in proportion as the declination has either increased or decreased, by that time; and at sun-rise, the declination being not the same as at noon or sun-set, will occasion the time of sun-rise to differ in the same proportion. Thus, if on March 21, the sun's declination be $0^{\circ} 16'$ n. and on the 22d. $0^{\circ} 39'$, at noon on each day; its declination at sun-set on the 21st, instead of $0^{\circ} 16'$ (from which the time of setting is calculated) is become $0^{\circ} 22'$ nearly, causing the sun to continue about

2 T

half

half a minute longer above the horizon, and of course to set so much later; also at sun-rise on that day, the sun not having attained the declination of $0^{\circ} 16'$, but only $0^{\circ} 10'$ nearly, it emerges from the horizon about half a minute later than usually reckoned on; or, in other words, if the time of sun-rising be correctly ascertained on any day, and it vary two minutes later from day to day, the time of its setting will be half that time, or one minute later than would be found by subtracting its rising from twelve hours; so that, in fact, in the month of March, the afternoon is longer by one minute than the morning, and the contrary is the case in the month of September.

About the time of the equinoxes, the declination varies from noon to sun-set about a quarter of the whole difference from noon to noon, the days and nights being then nearly equal; but in summer, when the time betwixt noon and sun-set is greater, being nearly one-third of the whole day, the declination at sun-set has varied one-third of the difference from noon to noon. In winter, the time elapsing from noon to sun-set being only one-sixth of the whole day, the difference of declination in that time is very trifling, especially as it varies but little in the whole day whilst the sun is near the tropics.

I wish to offer this subject particularly to the consideration of those whose business it is annually to supply the public with ephemeris's, &c. which ought to be made as accurate as possible; and may be of importance in many cases, but in none more particularly than in computing the longitude from the time of the sun's rising, or setting.

Sept. 22, 1810.

R. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the LITERARY and MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS projected in TURKEY, by the late unfortunate SELIM III. By M. LANGLES.

THE unhappy sultan very well understood that the typographic art was the best method to deliver a people from ignorance, and the stupid prejudices inseparable from it, as well as to infuse a taste for the arts and sciences, which form the happiness of those who cultivate them, and the most solid glory of the sovereigns who protect them. Thus the press, introduced at Constantinople in 1727, by the renegado Ibrahim, abandoned at his death in 1746,

revived for some months in 1757, and re-established by a decree of A'bdoul-hhamyd in 1784, acquired a new activity by the especial protection of Selim III. Such was the activity, that the titles of the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian books, printed after the accession of this prince to the throne, forms a considerable catalogue. A very extensive office was recently established at Scutari, by an express order of the sultan, and the imperial press was transferred thither in 1803. In 1808, when the tumults commenced at Constantinople, the Janissaries set fire to this office. The first work which issued from the press of Scutari, soon after the removal just mentioned, is the French work of the engineer Seid Mustapha. The characters used in printing it are the same as those which the renegado Ibrahim Bassmahdjy made, in order to complete his typographical establishment in 1727. A Turkish Grammar, written in French, which was published at Constantinople in 1730, was to be followed by a Dictionary Italian, Turkish, Greek, &c. of which only the first leaf appeared in folio. These Roman characters, there being no italic, are not to be compared to the Turkish, or rather Arabick characters, executed by the same Ibrahim. These, which served equally for the Arabick, Turkish, and Persian, imitate the writing very well, although cramped by ligatures, absolutely indispensable, in order to prevent the letter-case being too considerable, and the composition long and embarrassing. A character, somewhat less thick and more slender, but absolutely outlined upon the first for the forms of the letters, and the typographic system, was afterwards made.

The foundation of a new and large school of mathematics, was projected near the arsenal of Sudlidzé, by Selim III. and provided with masters and scholars, who received permanent salaries. They commenced their public labours. It was the first time that the ignorant people of Constantinople had heard of public mathematical lectures, and the outcry of the unskilful and ignorant was universal. The professors were molested, and almost persecuted. A continual clamour was made, "Why do they draw these lines upon paper? What advantage can be derived from it? War is not made by the rule and compass." Fatigued in this manner, and despairing of being able to open the eyes of the public, they were assisted anew by the benign influence of their

august

august sovereign. He took the opportunity of palpably demonstrating to all classes of men, the great advantage of the mathematical sciences, when applied to the art of war, and to fortification. He caused them to make plans of regular and irregular fortresses, according to the positions of the different places, which were pointed out to them. He made them assign their reasons in writing, for the preference given to the plan of fortification, which they thought best. They proved their assertions with every argument which the science of engineering suggested; and after the publication of them, he made them construct models of those small forts in the countries of Mir-ahowr, Kiocluku, Ok-Meidani, and Levendtzifilik, and other places around Constantinople. These models of small fortresses, very skilfully executed under the direction of the establishment, with their bastions of turf, their covered-ways, and other dependances, attracted an immense crowd of the inhabitants of Constantinople. There, upon fixed days, the sultan made them superintend military exercises and evolutions. They collected the necessary number of soldiers and officers, for the defence of these small places. They gave the plan of attack to the assailants. Many operations were executed according to the wish and to the satisfaction of Selim, who had no other object than to excite the admiration of the public, and show the utility, or rather the necessity, of having regular troops, officers of merit, and able engineers, the only methods of making war with advantage. In fact, the greatest success crowned these attempts; a general approbation followed; and marks of satisfaction succeeded malignant intentions, and cutting raileries. A change so unexpected exceeded their hopes, and they gave lessons every day in all the branches of mathematics, and there was a great conflux of pupils. At last the professors were esteemed, feasted every where, and (as they express themselves) happy.

Selim was not yet satisfied. He demanded of them able officers for his regular troops. Their pupils were taken from the artillery and engineer departments, in order to acquire the knowledge requisite for their profession, and then consigned to their corps, as able officers. Commissions of great difficulty were also imposed. Besides able land-surveyors furnished to the state, a greater object was required. Selim wished to

have a chart of all the Asiatic countries under his dominion. A general atlas, recently issued from the new printing-office, composed of the best maps of modern geographers, which might serve to elucidate a course of geography, and a new Dictionary, translated into Turkish, gave birth to this resolution; for it is well known, that Asia has been much mistaken by the best European geographers. Immediately after the peace, as may be seen by the code of new regulations of the Ottoman empire by Selim III. composed in Turkish and French, and afterwards translated into many languages, the restoration of the finances, by the creation of a new fiscal treasury, took place; the formation of a new corps of regular troops ensued next; new barracks and cannon-foundries were built; schools for the propagation of the sciences, were erected and established; manufactories, magazines, and every kind of necessary establishment, were instituted at the same time; and no branch of a general reform was neglected. All these fine institutions would have remained in their infancy, if the consistent and immutable character of Selim III. had not come to their aid. The plan of renovation being drawn, he pursued it with that inflexible *sangfroid* which characterizes superior men: his ardour, instead of being damped by the difficulties thrown in his way, redoubled. Not satisfied with ameliorating and multiplying the regular troops in his establishment of Levendtzifilik, he conceived the project of creating the army anew, and executed it. Opposite to the point of the seraglio, a dependance of the town of Scutari, near the remains of the ancient seraglio, is a large and ancient country-residence, which the sultans, his predecessors, highly esteemed. There, almost under his immediate direction, was built a very fine and ample edifice, in form of barracks. A very extensive hippodrome was added, for the daily exercise of the infantry and cavalry. A mosque, habitations for the principal officers, baths, shops, and all the necessary dependances to form a second town, were newly and regularly built. A new and vast printing-house was established, enriched with types in many languages, and all kinds of instruments for engraving maps, and other plans: in short, more than five millions of piasters were expended upon this new institution. Thus Selim gratified his known desire for the propagation of use-
ful

ful science in his empire. He imposed silence upon every pusillanimous remonstrance; he shewed that he was above the petty considerations of mediocrity; and thus stopped the mouth of ignorance, and forced all classes of men to follow his example, sooner than make the impracticable attempt of endeavouring to shake his resolutions. The legion of Scutari, like that of Levendtziftlik, was divided into different battalions and squadrons, after given rules. The form of their close and light habits, the colours constituting their uniforms, the ensigns of honour which distinguished the officers, were no longer objects of contempt or hatred, but, on the contrary, means of encouragement. Thus the soldiers, exercising part of every day, and firing twice a-week, became sufficiently skilful to execute all the military evolutions, charmed all present by their movements in a body, and produced in the natives a desire of enlisting. Many European strangers, who assisted in their exercises, observed, that they could not think them, from the agility of the execution, soldiers newly enrolled, but veterans who had made many campaigns. The officers of the two legions, who assisted at the lessons in the mathematical school, displayed great sagacity. They applied every theorem to their art with the utmost facility and justness: among these, the inhabitants of Constantinople distinguished themselves beyond those of the country. The inclination to enlist became general, and it was not uncommon to see a recruit of three or four weeks standing, perform the manual, and keep his line, with all the adroitness of an old soldier. The only vexation of Selim was the number of his regular troops. He was always uneasy at not seeing the quantity which he had projected complete, like the corps of artillery; for, besides those of the latter, who were sufficient for many large divisions of an army, companies of *canoniers fusiliers* were organized, for defence of the artillery; and, being annexed to a corps, could, in case of necessity, form regiments of the line. Selim, however, after having put the last hand to his establishment at Scutari, no longer waited for the enrolment made in the capital, but ordered a voluntary conscription in his provinces of Asia Minor; that is, a contingent of a certain number was furnished by each. It made a total of 12,000 recruits, with experienced officers to drill them, reviewed incessantly by the sovereign in person. This arrange-

ment, once happily settled, in the following years a much larger number might be trained with the least possible difficulty. The legion of Scutari had been provided with the best-conditioned cavalry. It is known, that the Timariots at all times formed the best cavalry of the empire; and that, by the lapse of time, abuses introduced into their establishment, had relaxed their zeal, and almost paralysed their institution. Selim had paid attention to this corps from the commencement of his reign, had introduced new regulations to correct the abuses which had crept into it, and decreed, that a part of these provincial troops should be incorporated with the different corps of infantry of the line (as usually practised in Europe) in order to be drilled in military evolutions. Thus the Zaims and Timariots became a permanent corps of cavalry, attached to the legion of Scutari, and subjected to daily exercise. Naturally excellent horsemen, their agility and lightness, united with the uniformity of movements, acquired by tactics, promised one day to surprise military *cognoscenti*. The number of this excellent cavalry annexed to the different bodies of troops of the line, amounted to from four to five thousand men; and, on account of their annexation to the regular troops, they wore a new uniform, as well as their officers, who had the distinctive marks of their corps. Each company successively, from six months to six months, performed their exercise before the barracks of the corps to which it was annexed; and at Scutari, a place was marked out for building particular barracks for the reception of troops who arrived in succession.

The influx of recruits on all sides, suggested new establishments. The barracks around Constantinople not being capable of containing more people, although the greatest part of the soldiers were absent on furlough, and a good part employed, it was represented to the sultan, that it would be much more economical to augment them out of the capital; for this purpose he built, in different towns of Natolia, many large barracks, for points of concentration of the military exercise. In each of these central places, a considerable part of the troops of certain districts was permanently trained, without ceasing. In proportion as these troops became perfectly disciplined, they were relieved by others.

Upon a plan similar to these establishments in Asia, others were fixed in the most convenient parts of Romelia; thus

one was either projected, or perhaps executed, in the vast town of Adrianople, as a central edifice for all those fixed in the environs of that country.

For the execution of this vast project, independently of the disciplined troops in barracks at Constantinople, there were more than 12,000 effective men, in the above towns of Natolia; and had the design continued, there was no doubt that there might be obtained with the greatest facility, disciplined troops beyond even the exigency of the case. Besides that, the corps of artillery, grenadiers, and miners, were complete, and perfectly disciplined. The marine was placed in a similar state of improvement.

Levendtzipilik and Scutari were to be the two cardinal points, one for Romelia, the other for Asia; from which depôts they could draw enlightened officers, to train and exercise the new recruits in the respective establishments.

[Such were the wise projects of the unfortunate Selim: and deeply is it to be regretted, that innovations, however excellent, cannot with safety be executed rapidly, until the public mind is fully prepared to receive them. Those ruffians, the Janissaries, however, undoubtedly saw the future extinction of their power, in regulations imperiously demanded by the tottering state of the Ottoman empire.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in your Magazine for September, 1809, a concise account of the methods of describing geometrically the celebrated curve called the catenary, allow me to propose the insertion of the following

elegant mechanical illustration of that line, taken from the works* of John Bernouilli: I believe it has never yet appeared in any English publication.

Let A E be a lever indefinitely long, P a weight suspended from the point A, C A equal to C B; and B F G a catenary whose vertex is B, axis B E, and centre C.

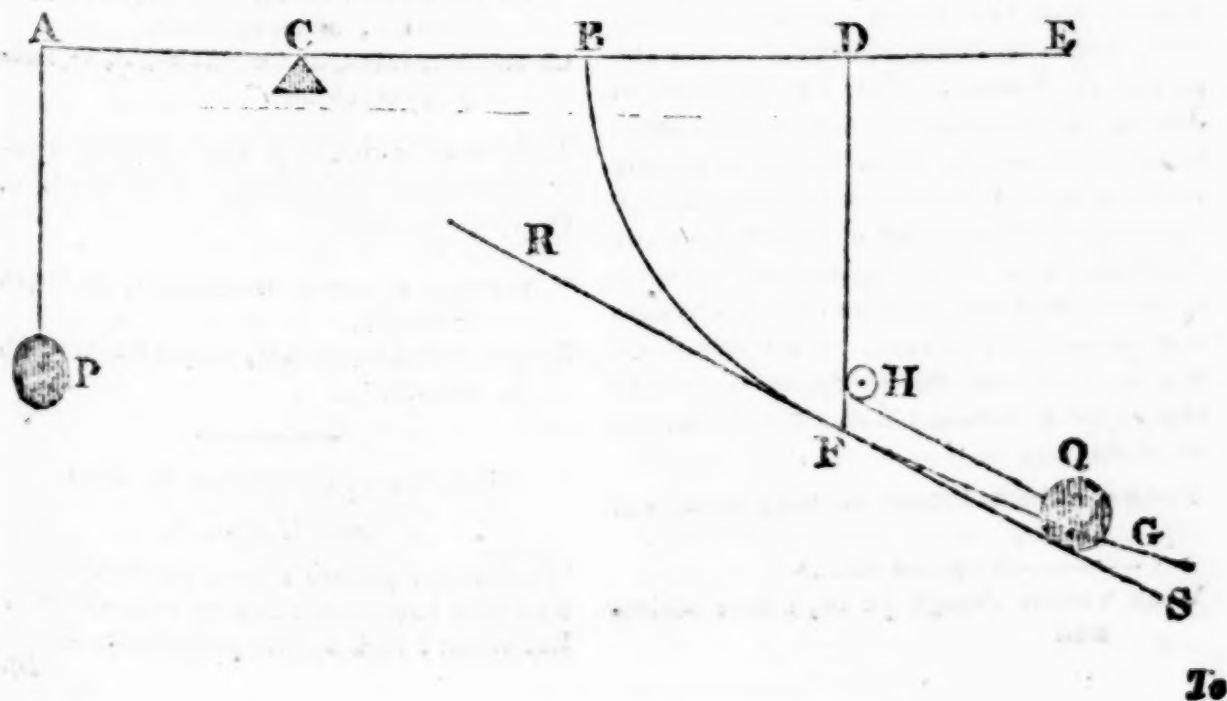
If from any point D of the part of the lever B E, a weight Q equal to the weight P be hung, so that its direction may be in the tangent (R S) to the point F of the curve, where a line at right angles to the axis let fall from D would cut it:† the weight Q in this situation will counterbalance the weight P.

I cannot help remarking, that it would have been more satisfactory, if the commentator on the letter of Lapidia (Monthly Mag. Nov. 1809) had, instead of indulging a flippancy of wit, shewn some marks of that "reputation which he says he has acquired in his college," in confuting the clear and positive opinion given by Dr. Robison of the fallacy of the Emerson theory of arches, confirmed as that opinion was by numerous experiments, and repeated observation. (Art. Arch, Ency. Brit. Sup. 3d edit.)

AN OBSERVER.

* Johannis Bernouilli Opera omnia, vol. 1, page 61, and vol. 3, page 504, edit. Lan. and Gen.

† This may be done by making the thread D H Q, pass round a pulley at H directly above F.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHAKESPEARE affords an inexhaustible field of criticism, and although too large a proportion of the remarks made by the succession of commentators upon the works of this great poet, may be thought minute, verbal, and perhaps false or frivolous, it must be acknowledged that great light has been thrown upon the obscure and obsolete phraseology, the dark allusions, and perverted passages of this wonderful writer, by the taste, skill, and sagacity, of the very same description of annotators in their happier moments. If in your opinion the observations now transmitted to you, will answer the purpose of amusing the public as well as the author, they may serve, when you have room for their insertion, to occupy a niche in your useful and entertaining miscellany.

M. M.

London, October 13, 1810.

TEMPEST.—Act. II. Scene 1.

ANTON.—Claribel! she that is queen of Tunis!
She that dwells ten leagues beyond man's life!

SHAKESPEARE'S extreme neglect, for it could scarcely be ignorance so gross of geographical propriety, is observable in the strange ideas he makes Antonio and Sebastian to entertain of the prodigious distance between the kingdoms of Naples and Tunis, which are in fact but a few day's sail asunder. This is upon a par with his making Bohemia a maritime country, in his Winter's Tale. Mr. Stevens remarks, that Apollonius Rhodius is chargeable with an equal impropriety, in representing the Rhone and the Po as forming a junction, and emptying themselves into the gulph of Venice. But the voyage of Jason, as described in the Argonautics, from Colchis to Greece, is evidently mere poetic fiction. The idea of the marriage itself may be accounted among Shakespeare's "roving flights;" for an alliance between a princess of Naples and a king of Tunis, is an event for which it would assuredly be in vain to search the genealogical records of Europe or of Africa.

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves,

—By whose aid,

Weak masters though ye be, I have bedimmed

The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds.
Ibid. Act. V. Scene 2.

The revisal reads, "weak ministers;" and, as Dr. Johnson thinks, with probability, but without necessity, as the meaning may be, "Though you are but inferior masters of these supernatural powers." "By whose aid weak masters though ye be," &c. that is, says Sir William Blackstone, "ye are powerful auxiliaries, but weak if left to yourselves. Your employment is then to make green ringlets and midnight mushrooms." Both these interpretations may safely be pronounced erroneous. The term "weak," refers to the slowness and delicacy of their frame. Thus Prospero styles Ariel, "fine apparition, my quaint Ariel, my delicate Ariel." And "masters" is used here, as in many other places, in a very general and indefinite sense, and no more stands opposed to agents or agency, than when Falstaff says, "Hear ye, my masters, was it for me to rob the true prince?" Prospero was far from intending to intimate that the preternatural powers these airy beings possessed would be diminished by the restoration of liberty. The passage from Spencer, quoted by Mr. Stevens, in corroboration of Dr. Johnson's interpretation, is not in point. "The masters of her art," evidently means those who had attained to superior skill and proficiency in it.

This noble speech, undoubtedly imitated from that of Medea in Ovid, has been alleged as a proof of the learning of Shakespeare; but the successful industry of Dr. Farmer has reversed the argument. The old translation by Golding is as follows:

"Ye ayres and windes, ye elves of hills, of brookes, of woods alone,
Of standing lakes, and of the night, approche ye everych one."

This was evidently the original which Shakespeare followed. The words of Ovid are merely

"Auræque et venti, montesque, amnesque, lacusque,
Diique omnes nemorum, diique omnes noctis, adeste."

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

Act. II. Scene 4.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled so my reason's light;
But when I look on her perfections, &c.

Dr.

Dr. Johnson strangely supposes this to be a slip of attention; yet he expressly notices, that in the preceding scene, Protheus had an interview with Sylvia, and in high terms offered her his service. This would indeed be an extraordinary inadvertence on the part of the poet. But the passage is justly explained by Mr. Stevens, as meaning only, that he had seen her outward form, without being long enough acquainted to judge of her mental accomplishments. The parallel quotation from *Cymbeline*, is a happy and decisive illustration of this sense of the words, if any doubt could reasonably be entertained:

All of her that is out of doors most rich!
If she be furnished with a mind so rare, &c.

I agree, without the shadow of hesitation, in the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that this play, notwithstanding the great mixture of trash which it contains, and which, wholly irrelevant as it appears to the fable, might well be supposed unfairly foisted into it, is rightly attributed to Shakespeare. "If it be taken from him, to whom shall we give it?" This question, says that great critic, may be asked of all the disputed plays, except *Titus Andronicus*, now universally given up as surreptitious. But that contemptible "drum and trumpet thing," the first part of *Henry VI.* was assuredly never written by Shakespeare, to whatever pen it may be ascribed. And I cannot admit, that the *Comedy of Errors* exhibits any trace of the genius of the mighty dramatist. But the "*Two Gentlemen of Verona*" comprises all the essentials of a pleasing and elegant production, however inferior in energy and effect to the generality of Shakespeare's dramas. And numerous passages, and even whole scenes, may be cited, which could proceed from no other writer. The very first lines of this play, may be confidently adduced as a specimen of composition truly Shakesperian; and every act will furnish similar examples:

Cease to persuade my loving Protheus,
Home keeping youth have ever homely wits;
Wer't not affection chains thy tender days,
To the sweet glances of thy honour'd love;
I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than living dully sluggardized at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

Act. I. Scene 1.

I knew him as myself; for from our infancy
We have convers'd and spent our hours
together;

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe;
And, in a word, for far behind his worth
Come all the praises that I now bestow:
He is complete in feature and in mind.

Act. II. Scene 4.

Much is the force of heaven-born poesy;
For Orpheus' lute was strung with poet's
sinews,

Whose golden touch could soften steel and
stones;

Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake unsounded deeps to dance on sands.

Act. III. Scene 2.

She in my judgment was as fair as you;
But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling mask away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheek,
And pinch'd the lily-tincture of her face.

Act. IV. Scene 3.

How use doth breed a habit in a man,
This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns;
Here can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and record my woes!
O thou that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long tenantless,
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was;
Repair me with thy presence Sylvia,
Thou gentle nymph cherish thy forlorn swain.

Act. V. Scene 3.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Act. III. Scene 2.

"What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He has eyes of youth; he writes verses, he speaks holiday, he smells April and May." "He speaks holiday," that is, says Dr. Warburton, "in a high-flown fustian style." On the contrary the host means to compliment Mr. Fenton, by saying, that he expresses himself in choice and courtly language. Hotspur in his admirable description of a modish coxcomb, says, "with many holiday and lady-terms he questioned me."

It may be observed that the Falstaff of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, bears but a distant resemblance to the Falstaff of *Henry IV.* It is indeed a new delineation, skilfully adapted to the difference of situation and circumstances, rather than a modification of the original character.

Though

Though the happiest and most diverting incident of this drama is introduced too early to give full effect to the interest of the fable, the plot is, upon the whole, excellent; the characters are very various; and, with the exception of the eccentric parts of Pistol and Nym, they are admirably discriminated, and exhibit genuine portraits of nature.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

I find it difficult altogether to accede to the opinion of Dr. Johnson, respecting this play. He pronounces the light or comic part, to be very natural and pleasing, but censures the graver scenes as possessing more labour than elegance. It appears to me, that the chief merit of the play consists in the grave or tragic parts; and perhaps few of the dramas of Shakespeare can boast scenes of higher excellence than those between Angelo and Isabella in the second, and Claudio and Isabella in the third act. There is indeed much humour mingled with much indecorum, in the low parts; and the character of Lucio, when divested of its superfluities, is happily sustained, and exhibits at times the best manner of the poet.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Act V. Scene 3.

Pardon, Goddess of the Night,
Those that slew thy virgin Knight.
"Knight, in its original signification," says Dr. Johnson, "means follower, or pupil, and in this sense may be feminine. Helena, in *All's Well that Ends Well*, uses Knight in the same signification." This is by no means a satisfactory explanation. In a former scene, a wretched conceit is intended on the word hero. "O Hero, what a hero had'st thou been," &c. And the same favorite quibble has just been repeated in the epitaph. "Done to death by slanderous tongues was the Hero that here lies." In the song, therefore, the term Knight seems applied to this *Hero*, with what was probably deemed an happy allusion to her name. Helena, in the passage referred to by Dr. Johnson says, "Diana no queen of Virgins, that would suffer her poor Knight to be surprised without rescue or ransom." But the word is not used in either instance, in a proper feminine sense, but figuratively and allusively. The original signification of the word, was certainly not in the contemplation of Shakespeare.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.—Act. I. Scene 1.

To love, to wealth, to pomp, I pine and die,
With all these living in philosophy.

Dr. Johnson supposes Dumaine to mean, that he finds love, pomp, and wealth, in philosophy. But the words "all these," refer, I think clearly, to all these companions, viz. Longueville, Biron, and the King, opposed to the "gross world's baser slaves." This play, however debased, by perhaps a spurious mixture of low and despicable nonsense and impurity, is radically good; and there are, as Dr. J. has observed, "scattered through the whole many sparks of genius." Upon the most impartial estimate of its merits, it is certainly a production, though rejected by some as supposititious, to which the talents of Shakespeare's contemporaries were utterly unequal. The glowing pencil of the great poet is extremely conspicuous in the following passages, from many which might be selected:

His eye begets occasion for his wit,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished.

Act II. Scene 2.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears.

Act IV. Scene 4.

Who sees the heavenly Rosaline,
That, like a rude and savage man of Inde
At the first opening of the gorgeous East,
Bows not his vassal head?

—She passes praise,
A withered hermit fourscore winters worn,
Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye.

Act. IV. Scene 4.

For valour is not Love an Hercules—
Subtle as sphinx—as sweet and musical
As bright Apollo's lute strung with his hair?
Ibid.

TWELFTH NIGHT.—Act I. Scene 1.

That strain again—it had a dying fall;
O it came o'er my ear like the sweet South,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour.

In this charming simile, the poet never aimed, as Dr. Warburton, by a false refinement, supposes, at "exact propriety."

The

The resemblance is of a very general kind, though sufficiently just. The dying strains of harmony to which the duke has been listening, afforded the same soft and soothing species of pleasure to one sense, that the south wind breathing upon a bank of violets did to another. The circumstances of its stealing and giving odour, are wholly adventitious. A thousand examples of the same poetical license might be adduced from Homer, Milton, and other poets of the first class, as well as from Shakespeare himself, e. g.

As sweet as ditties highly penned,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing division to her lute.

How many circumstances are here enumerated which have nothing in the counter-part of the comparison to correspond with them! And the elegant simile in which Virgil compares the queen of Carthage to the goddess Diana surrounded by her nymphs, and far surpassing them all in grace and beauty, concludes with the mention of a circumstance wholly extrinsic indeed, but far more touching and interesting than is exhibited, strictly speaking, by the simile itself:

"*Latone tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus.*"

The attempts of the learned critic to discover and illustrate a perfect correspondence of circumstances in the present instance, are very unsuccessful. Soft and affecting music does not take away the natural tranquillity of the mind; the self-same strains have not a power of exciting pain or pleasure: and the quotations from Milton are obviously inapplicable. That great poet does not intimate that the self-same strains of Orpheus were proper to excite both mirth and melancholy. He only supposes that the same effect might be produced by different means, and that the ear of Pluto might be won by notes warbled either in cheerful or in solemn strains.

Viol. Who governs here?

Capt. A noble duke in nature as in name.

Viol. What is his name?

Capt. Orsino.

Act I. Scene 2.

"I know not," says Dr. Johnson, "whether the nobility of the name be comprised in Duke or Orsino, which is, I think, the name of a great Italian family." The passage, I conceive, admits but of one construction, and the nobility is undoubtedly comprised in the name of Orsino. The two great families of Orsini and

MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

Colonna, were for a long series of descents the acknowledged chieftains and leaders of the adverse and furious factions of the Guelphs and Gibbelines, by the conflict of which Italy was for ages distracted and desolated. The pontiffs Celestine III. and Nicholas III. and at a far more recent period, Benedict XII. were of the noble house of Orsini.

I do I know not what, and fear to find
Mine eye too great a flatterer for my mind.

Act I. Scene 2.

"I believe," says Dr. Johnson, "that the meaning is, I am not mistress of my own actions. I am afraid that my eyes betray me, and flatter the youth without my consent with discoveries of love." But it is evident that Olivia was by no means desirous of concealing her passion from the object of it. The meaning of this obscure declaration, therefore, I suppose to be—I am taking a step of which I know not the consequence; and fear to find the flatteries of the eye at variance with the dictates of the understanding. She, however, appears to console herself with the reflection that "if weak women go astray, their stars are more in fault than they."

Fate show thy force; ourselves we do not owe,
What is decreed must be, and be this so.

'Tis that miracle and queen of gems,
That nature pranks her in, attracts my soul.

Act II. Scene 6.

We should read thus, Dr. Warburton tells us. "That nature pranks, her mind attracts my soul." This is a frigid criticism indeed. Shakespeare not being of "Magdalen's learned grove," had no idea of representing a lover as enraptured only, or chiefly, with the mental beauties of his mistress.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number is a communication signed "*Inquilinus*," respecting certain defects in the arrangement of the British Museum, and proposing certain alterations in that establishment. With these proposals, taken in general, I perfectly agree with *Inquilinus*, but must beg leave to take notice of one or two of his statements, which appear to me incorrect, or immaterial; and by way of premise, I would submit that *Inquilinus* seems to mention walking three miles in the rain, as if he classed that among the faults imputed to the directors of the establishment; but

2 U

taking

taking leave of this supposition, I must next take notice of his remark, that parties of fifteen were severally admitted at the hours of eleven, twelve, half after twelve, and one; and that he had the misfortune to be ranked among the last: now, sir, I have frequently been classed myself among the one o'clock party, but nevertheless, the guides did not stay literally till that hour; but after the first party had passed through the first, second, or third apartment, then the second was admitted, allowing that time for the first to have sufficiently the lead of the subsequent party, and so on with the rest, making the divisions limited to certain times of the day merely nominal; and this I believe to be the general practice, notwithstanding the statement of Inquilinus. We will however suppose this to have been the case on the occasion referred to, but then Inquilinus need not have again encountered the perils of the weather. Was there not the whole gallery of antiques, the rich collections of Townley and Hamilton, the most valuable and most unreserved part of this national collection, in which your correspondent might have spent the intervening short space? One would think, that Inquilinus must be aware that no entry in a book, or pass-ticket, is required to view all this. Till four in the afternoon, it is open to all the world, as Inquilinus would have the rest to be, and with but one (hardly a sufficient) guardian among the spacious suite; I presume, that besides his theoretical skill in mineralogy, and other accomplishments, which far be it from me to dispute, Inquilinus must have some taste, some interest, for that transcendent display of art which your valuable correspondent, Mr. Fosbrooke, is now so learnedly illustrating; and in that case, surely he had no just cause of complaint in this particular. His other suggestions are certainly perfectly reasonable; and most cordially should I coincide in his proposed alterations, but as a lover of impartiality, I take the liberty of laying these objections in his way, which, if you will allow to appear, will much oblige a constant reader.

H. M.

October 13, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES of JOHN SOBIESKI, surnamed the GREAT, KING of POLAND.

FEW men who have done so much for their country, have been so little noticed either by contemporary histo-

rians, or those who succeeded, as John Sobieski, king of Poland.

Though called from a very inferior station to fill a throne, yet he proved that an elective monarch was not always deficient in the arts of governing a people, too prone to licentiousness of liberty, and consequently divided amongst themselves. From a state of anarchy and confusion, he restored Poland to social order; her exhausted coffers he replenished, without adding fresh burdens on the people; and not only drove back the powers who had invaded, and possessed themselves of her fairest provinces, but retaliated by invading them in turn, and increasing both the revenues, the territories, and population, of his native country. Previous to Sobieski's being called to the throne of Poland by the united suffrages of the diet, that country was a prey to continual discord. After the death of the great Hungarian prince Stephenus Bathori, which happened in the year 1586, Poland for many years was the scene of civil commotion. That prince, who was justly styled the Great Bathori, rendered himself formidable to the enemies of the state, by an intrepidity, a courage, and a constancy, which overcame the greatest obstacles: he possessed in an eminent degree that wise policy, that persuasive eloquence, so peculiarly adapted to govern the proud spirits of republicans, whilst at the same time it seemed to humour them. He was just, benevolent, and virtuous; but he could not avoid occasionally exhibiting proofs of a hasty impetuous temper. His death threw Poland into a state of universal distraction, which, with little intermission, continued for many years. From the peace of Oliva, which was concluded in 1660, Poland ceased to be reckoned among the number of the principal powers of Europe. After the death of king John Casimir, which happened in 1672, a year of interregnum succeeded, which ended by placing Michael Coributh duke of Wisniowiecki, upon the vacant throne. His reign was but of short duration: he lost the affections of both the nation and the army, by the little care he took to defend Poland against the invasions of the Turks, and by the disgraceful treaties he concluded with them: he died in 1673, on the point of being dethroned by his own subjects. After a considerable degree of tumult and agitation, the diet conferred the crown on John Sobieski, general in chief of their armies, and who had rendered his country the most emi-

nent

ment services under the last monarch's reign.

Sobieski, who had compelled the Turks to renounce the tribute king Michael had agreed to pay them, was obliged, through the intrigues which prevailed in the diet, to postpone to another time the re-capture of Kaiminieck. The hero, when once crowned, soon found a brilliant opportunity of increasing the glory of the nation, as well as his own. The Turks, who were then in the zenith of their power, laid siege to Vienna: all Christendom was in a state of anxious inquietude; but the jealousy which the house of Austria inspired them with, became a balance amongst the greatest powers, to the alarm which the Turks excited; so that but a very inconsiderable number of the princes of Germany put their troops in motion to assist the emperor Leopold. Sobieski, although he had strong and weighty reasons to be dissatisfied with Austria, induced the generous Poles to devote themselves to the cause of Europe: he levied an army of forty thousand men, and took the command in person: his valour and his genius decided that dreadful battle which forced Soliman to raise the siege of Vienna, (1683); and, in a short time after, the Turks were even driven from the whole of Hungary. But what recompense did the intrepid Sobieski receive for these signal favours? The emperor Leopold continued to detest him; the Polish senate encouraged the disputes; after his death, which happened in 1696, all parties were of the same opinion—that of excluding the children of Sobieski from the throne; and, to fill up the measure of ingratitude, both the Polish and German historians agree in representing this great hero as a bad citizen, and a weak prince.

It is not to be wholly denied, but that the fame of Sobieski may have been in some degree exaggerated. The French writers of the day, have praised him so much, perhaps, because they believed that he seriously meant to place a French prince upon the throne, invested with absolute power. Sobieski knew the genius and temper of the people of Poland; and he foresaw that they would never consent to receive a master, though they would give themselves one. Thus every negotiation with Louis XIV. relative to the prince of Condé and marshal de Turenne, appears to us but a crafty invention to awe the diet of election. The threats of Sobieski against king

Michael, are not to this day explained clearly by historians: we will therefore avoid touching here upon points of such a difficult nature.

The heroic traits of the life of Sobieski, have acquired universal fame and celebrity, by the sentences, short, but full of eloquence and genius, by which they were accompanied. On taking his departure from Warsaw, he turned to the different ambassadors and said, "Tell your masters, that you have seen me mount my horse, and that Vienna now is saved." The queen, who was drowned in tears, held her youngest son fast in her arms. The king requested her not to be alarmed: "Sire, (answered she) the reason why my tears will flow is, that the tender age of this young prince will not allow him to follow the footsteps of his father, and his ancestors." Surrounded by the princes of Germany, Sobieski made the army of the Republic defile before them. The cavalry was admired for the beauty of their horses, their appointments, and their fine appearance; but the infantry was badly clothed: there was one battalion, in particular, whose nakedness, if we may so call it, was more remarkable than all the others. Prince Lobomirski advised the king, for the honour of the nation, not to let that regiment march past his allies. Sobieski rejected his advice. At the moment when the battalion was marching past them, he said to the princes around him, "Look at that corps well; it is a regiment of invincibles, who have taken an oath, never in time of war, to wear any other dress than that of their enemies; in the late war they were all dressed as Turks."

There are various other anecdotes authenticated by contemporary historians, which describe the manners of the age. A Polish deserter, who had been in the service of the Vizier, after the battle, brought a silver stirrup, which Mustapha had let fall in his flight. The king gave it to one of his officers, saying at the same time, "Carry this stirrup to the queen, and tell her that he to whom it belonged is vanquished." An immense booty was found in the Turkish camp; that of the Vizier, in particular, dazzled the eyes of the conquerors, being every thing which luxury and pride could conceive as the richest and most precious.

Sobieski wrote to the queen, "that the Grand Vizier had made him his heir, and that he had found in his tents the value of several millions of ducats. So that,"

that," added he, "you cannot say of me what the Tartar wives do when their husbands return empty-handed. 'You are not men, since you return without plunder.'"

The inhabitants of Vienna received their deliverer with the most lively demonstrations of gratitude; and shouts of joy accompanied him to the cathedral of that city, where he went to return thanks to the God of battles, for the glorious success of his arms: he himself pitched the key of the *Te Deum*, which was chaunted: the text of the sermon was, "*Fuit homo missus a Deo, cui nomen erat Joannes.*"

The joy which the delivery of his capital afforded Leopold, was checked by the humiliation of seeing a foreign monarch triumphant. He passed several days in deliberating upon the ceremony which, in his quality of emperor, it was proper he should observe towards Sobieski, who was an elective king; and, according to the German pretensions, a vassal of the empire. In vain did the duke of Lorraine advise him to forget, for a short time, the usual etiquette, and receive him with open arms. Leopold had not sufficient greatness of soul to follow such counsel. In order to remove all difficulties, it was at last decided that the interview should take place on horseback, in the open country, and as if by mere accident.

When the two monarchs met, Leopold, after having in general terms adverted to the services which the Republic of Poland had rendered to Christianity, in speaking of the deliverance of Vienna, happened to mention the word "gratitude." Sobieski, immediately interrupting him in the most elegant and graceful manner, replied, "Believe me, brother, I feel happy in having contributed to render you this trifling service." He then presented his son, Prince James Sobieski, adding, "This is a young prince whom I have brought up to the service of Christianity." One of the palatines alighted from his horse to kiss the emperor's boot: Sobieski, who observed the action, stopped him; "Hold, palatine, (said he) no degradation;" and respectfully saluting the emperor, put an end to the interview: thus sparing the haughty monarch any further opportunity of offering thanks. But, previous to his putting his army in motion to return to Poland, he took out of the imperial archives, all those humiliating and burden-

some concessions, which his predecessor, King John Casimir, had been compelled to sign in Silesia. He obtained also the title of Majesty for the kings of Poland; and that of Most Serene, for the Republic: the whole of this brilliant expedition was, however, attended with no real benefit to Poland.

The Poles in particular blamed the policy of Sobieski, who, by the treaty of 1686, ceded to Russia the cities of Smolensko and Kiowe, the palatinate of Czerniechow, and the duchy of Novgorod Sceivierz, provinces which were already in their possession. Russia, by way of compensation, promised the king to aid him in his conquest of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Republic, never having ratified this treaty, the authentic copies of it are only to be found in the archives of Moscow—a circumstance which Catharine II. turned to advantage, in order to give to certain articles a latitude and extension, which they most probably would never have had in the originals. On the other hand, the advantages which Sobieski had hoped for, from the alliance with Russia, successively evaporated by the obstacles which the want of provisions opposed to the march of the allied armies, and by the revolutions which took away the supreme power from the princess Sophia, and her favourite Gallitzin, the real author of all these projects.

In the interior, every nomination to a high office became an opportunity for the king to increase the number of the ungrateful and discontented. The opposition, become every day more numerous in the diets, thought only of throwing fresh obstacles in the way of the king. The animosity of party was carried to such a height, that a bishop, without any explanation previous, dared to say to the king, "Be just, or cease to reign." This was, of course, treason; but the opposition pretended to excuse the bishop. The diet of 1689 spent their time in quarrelsome debates, and neglected to provide for the payment of the army, and even of the corps of 12,000 Poles, who had gained a complete victory over 40,000 Turks. We shall here cite another instance, characteristic of the Polish anarchy. The army of Lithuania, having no means of subsistence, took up their quarters in the estates belonging to the clergy. The bishop of Wilna, after repeated but vain representations to the general in chief to withdraw his troops,

at last pronounced the anathema of the church, and the grand-general was excommunicated. The prince primate, in his quality of metropolitan archbishop, reversed the bishop's sentence of excommunication; and the apostolic nuncio, reversed the decree of the prince primate. Whilst these squabbles occupied the diet, a horde of 60,000 Tartars set fire to the suburbs of Lemberg. The minor nobles could never forgive Sobieski the share which he had in the misfortunes of king Michael.

Although some suspicions may rest upon the memory of Sobieski, yet it must be allowed that he had a just claim to the title of *Great*, both by his military and political talents: endowed with great strength of body, and fire of genius, learned in the laws, the interest of the people, and versed in warlike tactics; eloquent in the diets, and enterprising in the field, he possessed all the virtues, and all the qualities necessary to a warrior, and to the monarch of a people so untractable as the Poles. Nobility and greatness of soul were visible in all his looks, attitudes, and actions. At the head of his armies, his confidence and intrepidity inspired and encouraged his soldiers: he required but a handful of men to destroy a multitude of his enemies; he possessed the envied talent of profiting by the slightest advantages; and a rapid foresight, which made him look into, and provide against, unexpected dangers. Reading, and different studies, formed his chief amusement. He was master of several languages, and was fond of conversing with men of letters. His court was rather splendid, and attended by foreigners of the first distinction, who came to study and learn the profession of arms. All the powers of Europe had their ambassadors at his court; amongst others, he also entertained the ambassador of the king of Persia, who complimented him upon his victories, and claimed his friendship and alliance.

Such was the last great king who reigned over Poland: after his death, the crown was, as it were, put up to auction. The Prince de Conti, and Augustus, Elector of Saxony, were elected at the same time; the first had the wishes of the majority, the second supported his claims by his Saxon army; he annulled the election of Conti, and in 1697 became possessor of the throne.

SUMMARY of the DUTIES of SHERIFFS; being a SYNOPSIS of SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS'S LETTER to the LIVERY of LONDON.

ANCIENTLY, all sheriffs were elected annually by that portion of the people on whose behalf they were to serve the office; and by the constitution, they are popular officers appointed to execute the laws in the name of the sovereign, with due respect to the privileges of the people.

The general duties of the sheriff's office are six-fold:

1. As executors of all writs and legal process.
2. As keepers of the prisons.
3. As summoners of jurymen.
4. As guardians of courts of law.
5. As executioners of all summary punishments.
6. As presiding officers at the return of representatives to the Wittena Gemote, or Parliament.

To perform these important functions usefully, effectively, and honourably, there are requisite in the person of the sheriff—

- I. Public spirit, and independance of mind and fortune.
- II. Habitual sentiments of charity for the frailties, and of tenderness for the misfortunes, of their fellow beings.
- III. An unshaken attachment to public liberty, and to the person of the sovereign.
- IV. Persevering vigilance in the superintendence of every department of duty, taking nothing on trust, and leaving nothing to deputies.
- V. An immovable respect for principles, never compromising them to gratify temporary prejudices or practices.
- VI. Courage to resist the clamours and intrigues of those who profit by abuses.

The details of duty are implied by the duties themselves, but those of primary importance are—

1. To visit the goals frequently, and at unexpected seasons, unaccompanied by goalers or turnkeys.
2. To ameliorate the condition of the prisoners and their families, and to report to the executive government on those cases on which the law bears with unreasonable severity.
3. To take care that no punishment is increased by any popular prejudice against the criminal, and that all the judgments of the law are executed in tenderness and mercy.
4. To strike all juries in person, and to take especial care that the spirit of all the laws for striking juries is acted upon.

5. To

5. To guard against cabals, prejudices, intrigues, and improper influence in juries, by calling each jury in a predetermined order from at least three remote districts of the jurisdiction.

6. To summon grand juries by a similar rotation from among the most intelligent and independent persons of every district, taking care that there is a due mixture and balance of local interest in every grand jury.

7. To examine minutely and scrupulously every charge made against goalers, turnkeys, bailiffs, and their followers; to visit lock-up houses, and beware that no extortionate or vexatious practices take place in exacting bail.

In a word, the security of our persons and properties, under the law, against oppression or mal-administration, is in

the hands of the sheriff, and it depends greatly on his vigilance whether the law serve as a means of protection or annoyance. While the verdicts of juries remain a barrier against the caprices of judges, and the influence of wealth and power, it is evidently of the highest importance that the sheriff summon them in the way which is the most likely to secure an impartial and independent decision, and therein lies the essence of English liberty. On the intelligence and uprightness of the executive officer depend therefore all that is desirable under the constitution of England, and all that renders the English, in respect to civil liberty, superior to other nations.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of PRINCE EUGENE of SAVOY; WRITTEN by HIMSELF.

(Concluded from No. 204, p. 246.)

[1711 continued.]

I WENT to Utrecht to see how the negotiations proceeded. England, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia, were ready to sign their treaties; and Holland hung only by a thread.

I set out for Vienna to report this to the Emperor. On my arrival, Charles VI. said to me: "You are right; Holland has just signed too. So Zinzendorf informs me; and he has sent me the proposals of France, to which you will certainly not advise me to agree." "Your Majesty does me justice," I replied. "We will obtain neutrality for the Low Countries; and with the troops which you will order thence, as well as from Naples and Lombardy, we shall be able to keep the French in check on the Rhine."

I hastened to all the states and courts of the empire to collect men and money. I procured three millions of crowns in one quarter, and a million of florins in another. But the tardiness of the princes and circles in marching from their quarters prevented me from anticipating the French on the Upper Rhine. Charles VI. manifested a desire to command his army in person. I represented to him that he could gain no honor by it. My opinion was but too well-founded, as I clearly perceived that Villars meant to make an attempt on Landau. I ordered lines to be formed at Etlingen, within which I sent one-half of my army, and

posted the other at Mühlberg, where I hoped my reinforcements would arrive before the fall of Landau; but the Prince of Würtemberg was obliged to capitulate.

Still I was in hopes of preventing the French from besieging Friburg. I took possession of all the defiles of the mountains. I threw up entrenchments, formed *abattis*, and erected redoubts at all the principal points. The inferiority of my force made me fear that the peace, which must necessarily be soon concluded, would be detestable: I called in all my troops, leaving only 18,000 with Aubonne to defend the passage of the mountains. Villars attacked the heights with his grenadiers. The troops of the circles, which I had placed behind the *abattis*, behaved like the Dutch at Denain, and ran away at the first fire. The Duke of Bourbon and the Prince of Conti began the attack of the defiles at seven in the evening. Aubonne, hurried away by the fugitives, could not rally them till they were at such a distance that he could not regain his entrenchments, and contented himself with throwing twelve battalions into Friburg. After so many battles during a period of thirteen years, the emperor's troops themselves were but raw recruits. The best of my entrenchments at Hohlgraben being forced, there was nothing to check Villars in his march across the Black Forest, and he opened the trenches before Friburg on the 1st of October. Harsch disputed every inch of ground. In the night between the 14th and 15th, the covered way was taken

by assault; and he there lost 1700 men. When the inhabitants saw that Harsch was determined not to surrender till the assault of the body of the place, which was battered down with balls, the oldest priest carrying the host, the magistrates, women, and children, all thronged to him. The fire from the ramparts continued as before; and when the breach was wide enough to enter in companies, on the 1st of November, he abandoned the town and retired into the citadel. This was followed by defending, fighting, writing, demanding, refusing, granting, prolonging suspensions of hostilities till the 21st. and then by capitulating.

Farewell to the Empire! farewell to its two bulwarks! was the general cry at all the courts of Germany, which were dying of fear. Why are they incorrigible. If little ministers and great or little mistresses were not gained by France, they might raise 100,000 men to defend in the first place the passage of the Rhine; and then the fortresses erected, and to be erected. There are very bad Germans in Germany.

The same courts and states of the Empire having crossed me, as some years before they had done Prince Louis of Baden, had rendered it impossible for me to relieve those two places. This I confess horribly disgusted me of the war, so that I was one of the first to advise the emperor to make peace. France had been making prodigious efforts: her resources are infinite. 'Tis the will of one individual and of one nation. The Austrian monarchy is composed of five or six, which have different constitutions. What a difference in civilization, population, and importance! The title of emperor does not bring in a single man or a single kreutzer. He must even negotiate with his empire that it may not be French; with the Bohemians that they may not run away into Prussia and Saxony for fear of becoming soldiers; with his Lombards, who are ready to turn Savoyards; with his Hungarians, ready to turn Turks; and with his Flemings, ready to become Dutchmen.

[Soon after the disasters related above, the Prince was appointed by the emperor to negotiate a peace with France. M. Villars was the ambassador of Louis XIV. The preliminaries were signed at Rastadt on the 6th of March, 1714.]

I could not help laughing at the titles assumed by the emperor: such, for instance, as King of Corsica, of Algiers,

of Jaen, and of the Canaries; Duke of Athens and Neopatri; Lord of Tripoli, &c. and by the side of these the most serene Prince and lord Louis XIV. then my titles in abundance; and beside them, the general of the French army, named de Villars: and I admired the impertinence of our chanceries.

1715.—When I heard of the death of Louis XIV. I confess it produced upon me the same effect as an old majestic oak uprooted and overthrown by a hurricane. He had been standing so long! Death, before it erases great recollections, recalls them all at the first moment. History is always indulgent towards beginnings. The commencement of the reign of this great king had no need of any; but now age had blunted the claws of the lion.

1719.—The emperor made me his vicar-general in Italy, with a salary of 150,000 florins.

Alberoni, our inveterate enemy, being dismissed, and his Philip IV. having acceded to the quadruple alliance, I had time to think of my pleasure. It was my fancy to build my palace in the suburbs somewhat in the Turkish or Arabic taste, with my four towers, which I well know were not in any genuine style of architecture, but they called to mind a great event. It was the spot where, in 1529, the Grand Vizier had pitched his tent; and I constructed my menagerie at Beugebey exactly like the Mufti's camp, with towers in which there had been tents for prayer.

The arrangement of my maps, plans, and fine editions which I had bought in London, and of the excellent French, Latin, and Italian works, well-bound, afforded me occupation, as well as my cascades, large *jets d'eau*, and superb basons. To return to my towers, for which I was censured, I replied to those who found fault with them: "I am as well acquainted as you are with the five Grecian orders, and also with the seven orders of battle of Vegetius. I like to have an order of my own in both sciences, and I have invented one."

A very agreeable moment for me was occasioned by a Turkish embassy. The Grand Signior sent me the two finest Arabian horses I ever saw, a scymetar, and a turban, with this message: "The one is a symbol of thy valor, the other of thy genius and of thy wisdom." I like this eastern compliment, and distrust those of Christians.

1722.—I had not much to say, and
1 very

very little to do. Charles VI. displayed his magnificence at the marriage of his niece. I gave entertainments too, and must confess that I was delighted with my military court, and my old comrades. That of the emperor was naturally more illustrious in point of rank, but not in merit. All the most distinguished persons in the empire were there. But the situation of La Favorita, in a street of the suburbs, was not favorable either to diversions or dignity. The dresses were all superb; but taking no pleasure in parade of that kind, I often wore my uniform, and some of the generals followed my example.

I received a great deal of company at my house between dinner and the play, because I find that more business may be done in a drawing-room than in a closet. I walked about with some foreign minister, or sat down in a corner with one of our own people; and a communicative air makes others talkative. On the other hand, I often see the reserve of others repel every body; and, concealing their mediocrity under the cloak of gravity and discretion, these gentlemen know no one, they are unacquainted with public and private opinion; and less secret than discreet, they are strangers to all that is passing. 'Tis thus that sovereigns are often deceived for want of mixing with society.

1723.—Charles VI. went to be crowned king of Bohemia: more pleasures and ceremonies. Charles had a reserved Spanish air, and took but little pains to laugh, though he was very fond of buffoons. This is always the case with people who are not naturally cheerful. He was good and just.

Leopold, in my opinion, had more understanding; but Joseph, who possessed still more than either, was amiable, and would have governed in his own person. I said to him, shortly before his death: "Employ, sire, none but honest men; but if you sometimes find a scoundrel willing to undertake the dirty work of intrigues, and not ashamed to have his conduct disavowed, make use of such an one without esteeming him. The honor of states is not so ticklish as that of individuals. Bad faith and meanness, independently of the abhorrence which they excite, are not sound policy. But address and dissimulation are allowable. You do not love France; that I think perfectly natural, for though beaten by us at present, she possesses more resources than your Majesty. If we continue successful, notwithstanding the change which is

preparing in England, after you have made peace, do not begin again; and never threaten any power, till you are ready to strike. A young and ambitious monarch at the head of that, would conquer the world. Fortunately when Louis XIV. was young, he speedily returned to Versailles to dance *l'aimable vainqueur*, and to hear an opera by his panegyrist Quinault: and at present he has not long to live." Though Joseph was not a bigot like his successor, he would never have deceived the share-holders of the company of Ostend, and with his magnanimous character he would not have crouched, like him, to the maritime powers. He one day said to me: "Had I been in my father's place, I should not have run away to Lintz, when you entered into our service. I would not have suffered myself to be shut up in Vienna; but would have acted as *aid-de-camp* to the duke of Lorraine, at the battle of Vienna. I know what courtiers are. I saw enough of them at the siege of Landau. They pretend to tremble for us, and it is for themselves they tremble all the while." The severe and frigid Leopold was not fond of Joseph. He was more partial to Charles, his younger brother, who was less petulant, and more of a Spaniard in every respect, and could not forgive his love of pleasure, and his bursts of passion. It is true he was once guilty of great indecorum in beating, in his presence, and that of a large company at a public entertainment, one of his people who did not pay proper attention to him.

1724.—I applied myself a good deal to internal affairs. I said to the ministers: "Cannot you disband this host of underlings, who prevent the money from reaching the pocket of the sovereign; contrive a tax proportionate to the income or earnings of each individual; provide habitations for paupers, and set them to work; consult the English, the Dutch, the bankers, for a good system of finance and manufactures; invite Flemings to improve our agriculture; bring our heaths into cultivation by means of the monks or the soldiers, for whom villages might be built on them; borrow of the clergy at two per cent.; dig a bed for the river Wien, to carry off the filth of the esplanade, which infects the city, and construct a fine quay planted with four alleys of plantain-trees or acacias; join the rivers by canals; cause the roads to be repaired by the proprietors of the adjacent lands, without ruining the government by constructing them; double our population

population by the Huguenots of France, and the emigrants from the empire who are ill used by their petty tyrants of sovereigns?

I said to our generals: "Cannot you, to spare the emperor's subjects, raise regiments of Turks, Poles, Prussians, Saxons, and Italians, by inducing them to desert, and enlisting deserters; raise an Hungarian, Austrian, Bohemian, and Walloon army, with none but officers of their respective nations to keep alive emulation; give furloughs to native subjects; keep up strong garrisons at Vienna, Presburg, Olmutz, Gratz, Lintz, Brussels, Luxemburg, and Milan; form an entrenched camp on each frontier, since fortresses are too expensive; and encourage the breeding of horses, that money may not be carried out of the country?"

Report has given a mistress to Charles VI. as to any other person—the Spanish Altheim, though she was no more his mistress than the Italian lady was mine formerly, or than Bathiany is now: but as his friend I said to her: "Cannot you persuade the emperor to gain the love of the electors and first princes of the empire; to draw them to Vienna by magnificent *fêtes*; to give them the order of the fleece, or some other to their ministers, or colours to their bastards, and pensions or handsome recruiting-officers to their mistresses."

To the emperor I said: "Prevent the Prussians, sire, from rising; the Russians, from forming and acquainting themselves with our affairs; and the French from gaining the preponderance. Your monarchy is rather straggling; but for that very reason it adjoins the north, the south, and the east. It is moreover in the centre of Europe, to which your majesty ought to give law."

1726.—After having been a soldier, minister, grand vizier, financier, postilion, negociator, I was at last made a merchant. I established the Ostend company, which the gold and jealousy of the maritime powers caused afterwards to be suppressed; and another at Vienna, to traffic, export, and navigate, upon the Danube and Adriatic sea, where I converted Trieste into a port capable of containing two squadrons of men of war, to escort and protect the merchant vessels. I directed other small ports, or at least shelters, to be formed in the gulf of Venice, the advantages of which were acknowledged by the whole monarchy.

1727.—I spent the whole year in consulting merchants, bankers, and men of

business; in drawing them over from foreign countries; in writing to England and Holland, for the purpose of establishing good commercial houses at Ostend and Antwerp; and to Spain, Italy, and even Turkey, with a view to establish others at Trieste and Vienna. This interested, amused, and occupied me exceedingly. I frustrated the miserable plans of our ministers of finance, who had never studied or travelled. I occasioned the settlement among us of consuls, a kind of people to whom we alone were before strangers. I formed studs in Hungary and Bohemia, for breeding horses, that money might not be sent out of the country: and I can affirm that the emperor's affairs never went on so well, and perhaps never will again, as they did during these ten years.

1729.—To complete my work (at Trieste) I had to battle a good deal with the too-righteous Catholics and large wigs of this country. The Jesuits are indulgent when you know how to manage them. They were very useful to me in procuring a cessation of the persecutions practised upon the Protestants in my fleet, who were forbidden the exercise of their religion. The only sailors left me were those who had none at all, or hypocrites. This was still worse; for how could I trust these two classes of people, who had no fear of God, but only feared the emperor? The honest Swedish, Danish, Hamburg, and Lübeck sailors, and merchants, returned or remained: thanks to a couple of Protestant ministers whom I kept on board of our ships.

1730.—At length I enjoyed the pleasure of having the first fair at Trieste; and after some labor upon the finances, to find money enough to raise 36,000 men, with whom the emperor resolved to augment his army. He was right to hold himself in readiness for all events: 'tis the way to preserve peace. But I thought I could perceive that certain intriguers for their own private interest, or certain zealous, but shallow persons, would not be displeased to produce a rupture on the first opportunity. The French are clever in discovering what passes; and by these means are always in a better condition than others.

1732.—The court of Versailles, for example, was not duped by the journey to Carlsbad, whither I accompanied the Emperor, who gave out that he was going for the benefit of the waters. It is obvious that some interview was in contemplation. The King of Prussia was

waiting for us at Prague, and the moment I had dressed myself to pay my respects to him, who should enter but His Majesty. "No ceremony," said he to me, "I am come to chat with my master." He was a Charles XII. of peace; he dreamt of nothing but military matters; but these were only parades, exercises, short coats, little hats, and tall men. I was obliged to hear him talk on all these subjects, of the fine order of his troops, and of his economy. Here I took him up, and advised him to amass plenty of money and plenty of men, to defend us if we were attacked; for my system, as may be perceived, was not to make war, but to create a barrier against France, in order to take from her all inclination to attack us. Preferring friends to allies, who are often troublesome, and a kind of tutors, I only engaged him not to declare against us; knowing his avarice, I was apprehensive lest we should not prevail so far. I persuaded Charles VI. to descend a step from his Spanish haughtiness, and at least to give him a friendly reception. He gave him a handsome entertainment, which cost a good deal of money. I prevailed upon all the Bohemian nobility to pay the highest honour and respect to the king. He would have preferred a review to a ball, but that was not our *forte*. I was so well satisfied with the higher tactics as to care nothing about wheeling to the right and left, and the handling of arms. The contrast of the dignity and magnificence of our emperor in a mantle of gold, with this royal corporal, was very amusing. He returned to Potzdam, and we to Vienna.

1733.—It was about this time that I clearly perceived the diminution of my influence. The king of Poland died in the month of February. Russia proposed to assist us in securing the election of his son Augustus III. in spite of France, who was desirous of again seating Stanislaus upon the throne. A great conference at court; scarcely any division of opinion: that for making war belongs principally to those who take no part in war, as the ministers, the priests, the women, and the loungers of a great city. I said one day in a company where they were clamouring on the subject: "I wish that your Excellencies, and you ladies, were each obliged by the emperor to pay 4000 ducats; and that you fine gentlemen had to march immediately with muskets on your shoulders." This reminds me of two lines which I read some time ago, I know not where:

Et pour un soufflet qui ne se battrait pas,
A la mort fait courir pour l'honneur des états.

At length it was asserted that the so-called honour of the state was compromised, if we did not go to war. "I recognize it not," said I to the ministers, "except when it is supported by powerful means: those of France never were so strong as at present; her finances are in the best possible state, in consequence of twenty years of peace. We have had scarcely ten since the peace of Westphalia; that is to say, for a period of near eighty years. Her administration is wise." I would not roundly declare that our's was not, but I hinted as much. "What have we to do with a war so foreign to the Germanic body, which will make this reflection, and send us no assistance? The Russians are too distant to afford any; and before they arrive, the Empire and Italy will be overrun. Recollect the versatility of England in my better days: she is ever ready to begin again. A mercantile policy is always to be heard at the doors of parliament. The Englishman, just, noble, upright, and generous, on his private account, is the contrary in behalf of his country. 'Tis a land of contradiction, whose constitution the ocean alone supports; as bad faith in speeches, and a desire to shine, support the opposition.

"The haughtiness and unskilfulness often manifested by the emperor's envoys at foreign courts, frequently cause them to slip away from him, and render it impossible to reckon upon any thing; and notwithstanding my conversations with Liria and Robinson, I would lay a wager that Spain will declare for France, and England will remain neuter."

Good as were the reasons which I alleged to prove that France would be very glad to find a pretext for a war with us, and bad as were those employed to refute them, the latter nevertheless prevailed. It was perhaps supposed that I should refuse the command of the army, which was offered me out of compliment; but this was a mistake, for I accepted it. For my own part individually, I am fond of war; and in this I wished to meet the fate of Turenne.

Before I had time to assemble the army, the command of which till my arrival was given to the duke of Bevern, and while I was making all my arrangements with the council of war, what I had foreseen happened. On the 28th October, the French had taken the fortress of Kehl, levied contributions throughout the

the whole Empire, and overrun the Milanese. Sardinia and Spain had declared against us. In vain I represented to the Empire till I was tired, that the aggression of France ought to make it declare in our favour: three electors protested against such declaration, alleging that this invasion concerned only the head of the Empire; that it was only a passage through for the purpose of attacking Austria, and that France had promised to restore all she had taken as soon as the emperor should dissolve his connection with the elector of Saxony.

1734.—I arrived on the 25th of April at Heilbron. On the 27th I reviewed the army a few leagues from Philipshurg. I still shed tears of joy, tenderness, and gratitude, whenever I recollect how I was received with repeated shouts of "Long live our father!" and thousands of hats thrown into the air. The old companions of my campaigns in Hungary, Italy, Flanders, and Bavaria, crowded to embrace the tops of my boots; they surrounded me, embraced my horse, and even pulled me down with their caresses. This moment was certainly the most delicious of my life; but it was embittered by the reflection that I had only 35,000 men, that the enemy had 80,000, and announced his determination to march to Vienna. I conducted them into the lines of Ettlingen; but these were calculated for 100,000 men, and I had no inclination to repeat the affair of Denain. I abandoned them, but I made so many marches and countermarches, and played off so many stratagems, that I prevented Berwick from penetrating into the interior of the country. He had nothing else to do than to lay siege to Philipshurg. This was what I wanted, in order to gain time. His head was there carried off by a cannon-ball, eight days after the opening of the trenches. I was envious on this occasion, and it was for the first time in my life. I was disappointed in this plan, as well as in that of attacking the French in their lines. I thought I had discovered a place badly fortified, and with a small quantity of artillery; they had neglected it because it was covered by a morass which I had been told was passable, but which I found it impossible to get across, for I went myself to reconnoitre it: one cannot implicitly rely on any report. This has been my practice all my life; I have found the benefit of it, as well as of constantly having a pencil in my pocket, to write down in an officer's tablets the order which I give him to carry.

I had received some Hessian, Hanoverian, and Prussian, reinforcements: among whom I distinguished the prince royal,* who appeared a young man of infinite promise. D'Asfeld has surpassed himself. Never did I see any thing so strong; for instance, his ditches, or *trous des loups*, were conical, and superior to those of Condé at Arras: it was from this reconnoitring that I formed my opinion of the young prince whom I have just mentioned. When I resolved to fight, I never assembled a council of war; but this time I was sure that every one would be of my opinion. I determined to cross the Rhine, and to re-cross it higher up to attack D'Asfeld. For this service I had destined 3000 cavalry and 10,000 Swiss.

This devil of a fellow had all his wits about him, and at length took Philipshurg, in spite of my cannonade of his camp, in which I acted the Grand Vizier of Belgrade, for my batteries and parapets were elevated to fire down upon it, and the water, besides, was still more terrible than the fire. I relied more upon the effect of the one than of the other. But what a nation! capable of every thing. Richelieu, whom I had known a Sybarite so delicate and voluptuous, the young courtiers, the Duras, and the La Vallières, were metamorphosed. They only want a leader. D'Asfeld was a rigid Spartan, and set a good example; and before him Berwick held them awe. They threw up the trenches in boats, and endured every hardship with unequalled patience. I never had any, for my part, under mental sufferings. The first that had attacked the other would have been beaten, and had that been my lot, the French might have gone to Vienna, for there was no fortified place on the way, or upon the flanks: and the elector of Bavaria, who had subject of complaint, only waited for this to declare against Austria, whose haughtiness or awkwardness made it friends no where. We should have lost the few we had. There was no Sobieski to save the capital; I should have retired within the lines which I constructed in 1705; but meanwhile *Te Deum* would have been sung at Versailles, and in the chapels of some of my enemies at Vienna. People there at length became sensible of the justice of my reasons against the war, for they then perceived the inferiority of our means with which the barkers and firebrands of society cannot be acquainted.

Philipshurg being taken, I retired to

* Afterwards the great Frederic.

my old camp at Bruchsal. D'Asfeld would have laid siege to Mentz, but this intention I obliged him to relinquish, for I hastened to cover that place. My marches, to prevent the French from penetrating into Swabia by the Black Forest, have, it seems, been sufficiently extolled. I covered Würtemberg, and they found me every where except in a field of battle: for really I could not fight. More fatigued than we, but able to refresh themselves whenever they pleased, they entered into winter-quarters; and I, innocent in my own eyes, deserving neither the praise nor the censure with which I am honoured, satisfied with a kind of petty passive glory, set out for Vienna.

I had left my nephew, the only remaining shoot of my branch of Savoy, sick at Mannheim: he died of a fever, as I have been told, but I suspect of something else. 'Tis a pity; he possessed understanding and courage. Though only twenty years of age he was a major-general, but too much of a libertine. I allow a man to be a little disposed that way. I love the indiscreet, and detest Catos; they scarcely ever stand fire well: but my little Eugene was fond of bad company and bad friends; and these are enough to ruin any body.

At the end of April I set off for Heilbronn, and took up my excellent camp at Bruchsal, as I had done the year before; but as the enemy was much stronger, I had nothing to do but to cover all the places and the country on this side of the Rhine.

In order to render the possession of Philipsburg useless to him, I turned the course of three small rivers, which, instead of discharging themselves into the Rhine, produced me a superb inundation from that fortress to Ettlingen, the lines of which thus covered were unassailable.

Had I been able to leave them, having no longer to do with D'Asfeld, who had been succeeded by Coigny, I should have finished my military career better than by the same passive kind of glory as the preceding year. I gave it some degree of activity by taking Trarbach, and delivering the electorate of Treves. Seeing that there was nothing more to be done, nothing to be gained, and much to be lost, as I had told Charles VI. fifty times, I was very glad at first to be recalled to Vienna, though I shrewdly suspected that this was my last campaign. It would be difficult for me to express what I felt on taking leave of my army.

It was a painful scene I assure you. An old soldier only can know what it is to bid a last farewell to such brave fellows, whom he has so often led to death, which I was desirous of meeting in so happy, speedy, and glorious a manner: 'tis the only favour that God has refused me. With tears in my eyes I resigned the command to the duke of Würtemberg; and on my arrival at Vienna, I luckily found La Baume, the agent sent by Cardinal Fleury, to make very reasonable proposals. France had been rather humbled in Poland: her garrison of 15,000 men had surrendered at Dantzic, and the father-in-law of Louis XV. had withdrawn himself nobody knew whither. The Russians and Augustus III. triumphed, as might be expected; and I, taking advantage of the desire of Charles VI. to restore the extinguished house of Austria, by marrying his daughter Maria Theresa to prince Francis of Lorraine, we soon came to an understanding, and the preliminaries were signed.

—Now I have nearly withdrawn from public life. I play at piquet every evening at Madame de Bathiany's with Taroca, Windischgratz, and Tessin, the Swedish ambassador. It is rather for the sake of conversation. People are more talkative when they do not say *Let us talk*, and round a card-table they are more at their ease; otherwise games of commerce are extinguishers of society. In war, I prefer games of chance. At my head-quarters, those who won were put into high spirits, and those who lost fought better; 'tis soon over, and time is more valuable than money. I am fond of the company of young people; they are more pure, not having been corrupted by intrigue. I often see the commander Zinzendorf, a man of enlarged understanding, and of the world; and Frederic Harrach, who adds to these qualities, considerable talents for business. I foresee that he will be raised to important posts, as will in war Dhaun and Brown. The first possesses most merit; the second will have boldness; and the last, superior talents for discipline and the essential details, without being trifling. Joseph Wenzl Lichtenstein is likewise a brave general, a good citizen, and a genuine nobleman. Seckendorf and Schmettau, with military qualities, depend rather too much on circumstances.

Young Cobentzl, a man of great intelligence, often visits at Madame de Bathiany's. He one day said to her: "It

is generally believed, madam, that you have married Prince Eugene." "I love him much too well for that," replied she; "I would rather have a bad reputation, than take away his."

"If you were not religious, and I was five-and-twenty, what would be the consequence?" said I one day to Madame de Bathiany. "Nothing," replied she, "things would be just as they are. I am religious, in the first place, because I love God, and because I believe and put my trust in him; in the next place, because this is the safe-guard of my peace, which comes to the aid of my wounded self-love, if I were to be forsaken; and then, that I may be able to scoff at women who have lovers. I am religious, because I have neither fear, nor hope, nor desire, in this life; and because the good which I do for the poor, from humanity, is of benefit to my soul. I am religious, because the wicked fear me, and are disgusting to me. I am religious, that I may not have occasion to be continually watchful of my reputation; women who are not, dare not say or do any thing: they are like thieves who think themselves pursued by the police wherever they go. But I detest those who assume the mask of piety, or are religious only on account of the immortality of the soul. Were mine to perish with me, I would nevertheless endeavour to be virtuous as I do at present. It is not so much for fear of God, as out of gratitude for his favors, and love to him, that I am religious, without publicly proclaiming it like those ladies who make a trade of the thing to please the court, rather than to please heaven."

I have been happy in this life, and I wish to be so in the other. There are old dragons who will pray to heaven for me, and I have more faith in their prayers than in those of all the old women of the court and of the city clergy. The fine music, whether simple or more obstreperous, of the divine service, delights me. The one has something religious, which awes the soul; the other reminds me, by the flourishes of trumpets and kettle-drums, which have so often led my soldiers to victory, of the God of hosts who has blessed our arms. I have scarcely had time to sin; but I have set a bad example, perhaps, without knowing it, by my negligence of the forms of religion, in which I have, however, invariably believed. I have sometimes spoken evil of people, but only when I thought myself obliged to do so; and have said: Such an one is a coward, and

such an one a scoundrel. I have sometimes given way to passion; but who could help swearing to see a general or a regiment that did not do their duty, or an adjutant who did not understand you? I have been too careless as a soldier, and lived like a philosopher. I wish to die as a christian. I never liked swaggerers either in war or in religion, and it is perhaps from having seen ridiculous impieties like those of certain Frenchmen on the one hand, and Spanish bigotries on the other, that I have always kept myself aloof from both. I have so often beheld death near at hand, that I had become familiar with him. But now it is no longer the same thing. Then I sought him, now I wait for him; and meanwhile I live in peace. I look upon the past as a pleasing dream. I go to court only on gala days, and to the theatre when there is an Italian opera, serious or comic, or a fine ballet. If we had a French company, I would go to see *Athalie*, *Esther* and *Polyeucte*. I am delighted with the eloquence of the pulpit. When Bourdaloue inspires me with terror, Massillon fills me with hope. We were born in the same year, and I knew him on his entrance into the world—a perfectly amiable man. Bossuet astonishes—Fenelon affects me. I saw them also in my youth; and Marlborough and I paid the latter all possible honors when we took Cambrai. I have forgotten the epigrams of Rousseau, and even his ode for me; but I read his psalms and hymns over and over again. I still retain my memory, as it appears; and I think I have forgotten nothing except my enemies in this country, whom I forgive with all my heart. A foreigner, and successful!—This was too much for them. My health is very good, considering my age of seventy-two years, the fatigues of I know not how many campaigns, and the effects of I can't tell how many wounds. The Chevalier Carelli, my physician and friend, furnishes me with a sure remedy for curing what he calls the radical humidity, which he says is somewhat wasted. I have yet many things to do for the embellishment of my gardens and palace; for instance, I mean to buy all the ground in front of that in which I live, and at which I have employed 1500 workmen, (because it was a time of dearth, and this was beneficial to the city of Vienna,) to form a fine square, with a splendid fountain in the middle. If I should live a little longer, I shall not fail to write down whatever I recollect, and what comes into my head, which is still pretty strong, though,

to annoy me, people have asserted that my faculties were considerably decayed. It was once strong enough to prevent me from dying of vexation, as my friend Prince Louis of Baden did about thirty years ago. I shrugged my shoulders at it, and kept on my usual course. For instance, if I were to interfere in public affairs, I would say to the Emperor: "Take all possible precautions respecting your succession; it will be involved in dreadful confusion. Two or three powers will lay claim to it. Prevent all this in your life-time. Here is an occasion for driving about as I did in my

time to Munich, Berlin, London, the Hague," &c. The army and artillery are neglected. We shall not be capable of resistance, unless we contrive to prevent all that is likely to happen; and unless, above all things, on the death of Charles VI. we refuse to go to war with the Turks. I wish prosperity to the house of Austria, and hope that it will extricate itself from this embarrassment. I have written enough to day, and will now mount my horse to go and look at a lion which has just arrived at my menagerie, on the road to Schweikelt.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"The Arte of Warre; by William Garrard, Gentleman; corrected and finished by Captaine Hichcock." Anno 1591, b. l. 4to. 1591.

THE author, who dedicates his work to the famous earl of Essex, was a relative of sir Thomas Garrard, and in the service of the king of Spain fourteen years. The work is a posthumous publication, consigned to sir Thomas Garrard, who caused captain Hichcock to edit it.

The first extract which I shall give, shows the severity of the ancient billet, and the habits of the soldier in camp, huts, (not tents) being anciently, or at least, more usual.

"A souldier in garrison being furrierd* in a house, is allowed the best bed and chamber saue one, faire sheets, board, clothes, plates, napkins, towels, dressing of his meate, seruice at the table, oile, vineger, salt, mustard, candle-light, fire, &c.

"Whillst a souldier is in the campe, hee ought never to lye out of his clothes, his peece ready charged must lye by his side, his furniture at his girdle, which is his flaske, match, and tutchbore, his rapier very ready, and his poynado likewise at his girdle, which if they should be so monstrous daggers, or such a cutler's shop as our English fésers are accustomed to

wear, they would be both combrous in carriage, and troublesome to his companions, and to himselfe, specially when they lye in their cabbines.

"Asouldier in campe must make choise of two, or three, or more camerades, such as for experience, fidelity, and conditions, do best agree with his nature, that be tryed souldiers and trustie friends, to the intent that like louing brethren they may support one another in all aduerce fortune, and supply each other's wants. As for example, having marched all day, and comming at night to the place where they must encampe, one of them chooseth out the dryest and warmest plot of ground he can get in the quarter, which is appointed to his band for lodging place, doth keepe all their clothes, armes, and baggage, whilst another makes provision with one of their boyes in some adjoyning village, (if time and safety from the enemie doth permit) for long straw, both to couer their cabbins, and make their bedd of; during the time that another with a little hatchet, which, with a lether bottel for drinke, a little kettle to seeth meat in, and a bagge of salt, which are to be borne of the boyes amongst other baggage, and are most neces-erie things for encamping, doth cut downe forked bowes and long poles to frame and reare up their cabbins withall, and to provide timber or firewood, if it be in winter, or when neede requires,

* Billeted.

whilst another doth visite *viandiers* and victualers (if any follow the campe) for bread, drinke, or other cates, if otherwise they be not provided by forrage, or picoree, and makes a hole in the earth, wherein having made a fire, stroken two forked sticks at either side, and banged his kettle to seeth upon a cudgel of wood upon the same, or that for rost meat he makes a spit, wooden gaw-verds," &c.

From the articles of war, in p. 37, and other passages, it appears, that the cant which prevailed in Cromwell's army, did not originate in the Puritans.

The following are the methods prescribed to detect mining.

"To bee aduertised thereof, place within these caues upon the playne ground, a drum on the one end, and lay certaine dice vpon the skinne, which dice, the enemy labbouring under the earth, neere unto the wall, cannot lye still and quiet: but by reason of theyr worke under the earth, (although not seene of the defendants) doe remoue and leape. Otherwise placing within the sayd countermynes, and upon the playne ground, a bason of copper, tinne, or brasse, or of such like mettall, full of water, the enemy labowring under the earth, neere unto the wall, by reason of the sayd strokes and working, although the same remayne onscene of the eye, neurthelesse the water shall be seene to remouue and tremble, a manifest shewe of their myning, which may suddaynly be preuented, by means of these countermynes, or such like preparation as dooth serue for that purpose.

"Some vse to lay a sacke of wooll in the countermynes, and upon the same a bason of copper, wherein is put three or four round harde pease, the which will mooue and ring against the side of the bottome of the bason, at the strokes of the miners of the enemy."

In the '*Office of the General*,' we see that the exaggeration and frequent fiction of the French bulletins, is derived from ancient military policy.

"He must search by all meanes possible, to keepe his armie continually courageous, and wyth aspiring mindes, by artificall fctions, to the enemies confusion. Sometimes dispersing a rumor, that hee hath intercepted and taken certayne aduertisements of importance. Sometimes to faigne that he hath the commoditie to ayde himsilfe, with the succours of many princes, and comon primis, although there be no such matter."

The pay and provision of the soldier, in these times, are singularly expensive.

"The common souldieur shall pay two shillings eight-pence by the weeke, for his dyet, lodging, and washing: the souldiour of bigger pay, at foure shillings the weeke, for his dyet, lodging, and washing, as heereafter followeth: wherein it doth also appeare, how the pettie victualers are considered for theyr charges and trauell in the same, for a yeere of 365 dayes.

"The thirtie common souldiours, to haue eury man a day in wheaten breade, one pounce and an halfe, rated at a penny.

"The thirtie common souldiers to every man a wine pottle of double beere a day, rated at a penny. The thirty common souldiours, in beefe every man one pounce a day, rated at 1d.

"The thirtie common souldiours, in mutton, eury man one pound a day, rated at two-pence the pound.

The thirtie common souldiours in porke, every man one pound one quarter a day, rated at 1d.

"The thirtie common souldiours in stock-fish, to eury four men one stock-fish a day, for 52 Wednesdaies, two meales a day, half seruice, and the like allowance to eury foure men, one stock-fish for a meale, for 52 Frydayes, whole seruice, in all, 7 fishes and a halfe a day.

"The thirtie common souldiours, to haue in Shetland linges, for 26 Saterdayes, 13 daies in Lent, and 1 day in Rogation weeke, in all 40 dayes: to eury eight men, one ling a day, halfe seruice, rated at 7d. the ling.

"The thirtie common souldiours to haue in Shetlande codde, for 26 Saterdayes, 12 dayes in Lent, one day in Rogation weeke; to eury 8 men, one fysh and a halfe a day, halfe seruice, at 4d. the fysh.

"The thirtie common souldiours to haue in butter, to eury foure men one pounce a day, halfe seruice, for 52 Wednesdayes, two meales a day: and to eury 8 men one pound a day, quarter seruice, for 52 Saterdaies, 25 dayes in Lent, and 2 daies in Rogation weeke, at 4d. the pound.

The thirtie common souldiours, in cheese for 52 Saterdaies, 25 dayes in Lent, and 2 dayes in Rogation weeke; to eury foure men, one pound a day quarter seruice.

"Some souldiers there are married, and keepe house, whose proportion of victuals must be to them delivered accordingly, with the like allowance as to the petty victualer in every thing."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

ALMONDS.

DOES not Suevius refer to almonds in the following lines?

Admisce in acca basilicis hæc nunc partim,
Partim Persica : quod nomen sic denique fertur.

Propterea quod, qui quondam cum rege potenti

Nomine Alexandro Magno fera prælia bello
In Persas retulere ; suo post inde reventu
Hoc genus arboris in prælatis finibus Graiis
Disserere, novos fructus mortalibus dantes :
Mollusca hæc nux est, ne quis forte inscius erret.

To these words Macrobius adds the note: "Nux Terentia dicitur, quæ ita mollis est, ut vix attractata frangatur." The crackability, which is here made the characteristic of this sort of nut, agrees well with the almond. To the expedition of Alexander, therefore, is owing the introduction of almonds into Europe.

THE CID.

Among the dramatic celebrations of the Cid may be enumerated, in addition to the well-known tragedy of Corneille, the less grave poem of Guillem de Castro, entitled, "Freaks of the Cid.—*Mocedades del Cid*." The edition before us was re-printed in 1796, at Valencia, the scene of so many of his actions ; and is a play on the Shakspeare model, which has two parts, intended for the representation of successive days.

THE POET WALSH.

Pope, in one of his letters, says of the poet Walsh, that he was a Socinian : he had a like mediocrity of opinion in criticism, shunning always the trivial and the bold.

THEORY OF THE DRAMA.

Ginguené relates, that, at some dinner, where Marmontel, Diderot, and Rousseau, were present, the conversation turned on theories of the dramatic art. Diderot, with much humour, offered this new system. In comedy, he said, the business is marriage ; and in tragedy, murder. All the plot in both turns on this peripeteia : Shall they marry, or shall they not? Shall they kill, or shall they not? They shall marry, they shall kill : this is the first act. They shall not marry, they shall not kill : this is the second act. A new plan of marrying, or killing, occurs : this is the third act. A new difficulty arises respecting the person to be married, or killed : this is the fourth act. At length, opposition

being exhausted, a marriage or a death ends the play.

WILLIAM OF BRITANY.

Barthius gave, in 1657, a commented edition of the *Philippiad* of William of Britany, which had also been published from a better manuscript in the collections of Duchesne. This Latin poem was begun in 1218, and finished in 1223 ; and it contains many elucidations of English history, especially of the war undertaken by Philip Augustus of France against our king John, in 1213. It would be well for some English antiquary to republish the remains of William of Britany, who was born about the year 1170, educated for the priesthood at Mantes, attached as chaplain to the armies of Philip-Augustus, in 1202, which he still accompanied in 1213, and whose exploits he chronicles as an eye-witness. He was created probably in 1223 bishop of Noyon, where he died in 1249.

Y.

Not the letter but the river *y* is here to be mentioned. A poem, in four books, entitled *Y-Stroom*, by Anthony van der Goes, has been repeatedly printed at Amsterdam. The town, so celebrated for its cheese and its gin, vulgarly called Edam, was anciently termed Ydam, from this river, on which it stands. The whole course of the stream is traced by the poet, and decorated with mythologic fictions : his work is thought by his countrymen to rival the *Georgics* of Virgil.

ONOMATOPEIA.

A French poet, in the *Mercure* for August, 1748, has attempted, by an appropriate word, to describe the braying of an ass :

L'ane, pour tout comique,
Debite aux pauvres ecoutans
Une certaine de bibans,
Prononcés sur le ton le plus melancholique.

This unusual onomatopœia is well chosen : the *he-haw* is truly imitative, and will probably hitch into the rhymes of some fabulist in this country also.

GALOSHES.

This word, though in common use, is not found in Johnson's Dictionary : it signifies outer shoes, or large shoes, which in walking are worn over dress-shoes, to keep them from the dirt. It is derived from the French *guoches*, which describes the same article of wear.

EPITAPH,

EPITAPH, BY MALHERBE.

The following epitaph, on a man of ninety, is ingenious:

Qui se loue irrite l'envie ;
Juge de moi par le regret,
Qu'eut la Mort de m'oter la vie.

UNION OF THE MEDICAL AND ECCLESIASTIC PROFESSIONS.

Among the Egyptians, and among the Jews, it was of old a regular thing for the clergy to study medicine. Accommodations for the sick were attached to the temples; and Alexander the Great, when he sent for advice to the priests, offered to go and sleep under their care at the Serapeum. The Essenes, in like manner, employed, in behalf of their patients, both medicine and prayer.

Much of this usage passed over to the Christian monks, insomuch, that as soon as the education of the clergy came to be undertaken in the north of Europe, it was held necessary to provide for them medical instructors. In the Capitulary issued by Charlemagne at Thionville, in 805, it is enjoined, that in every cathedral school medicine should be taught.

In this country there is no deficiency of medical instruction; but there is perhaps of medical patronage. In a thinly-peopled neighbourhood, a country surgeon cannot earn enough to repay the value of a liberal education. Why not, in every hundred or wapentake, set apart one central ecclesiastic benefice, to be held by a medical tenure; to be made the successive reward, the pension of retreat, of the most active and skilful surgeons of the district?

ANECDOTE OF A PAINTER.

Rembrandt, being in want of money, and finding his works of heavy vent, put into the newspapers that he was dead, and advertised a public sale of the finished and unfinished paintings in his house. Crowds flocked to the auction, eager to possess one of the last efforts of so great a master. The meanest sketch sold at a price, which entire pictures had never fetched before. After collecting the proceeds, Rembrandt came to life again; but the Dutch, who resent improbity even in genius, never would employ him after his resurrection.

CHINESE CHARACTER.

The same flourish, or character, of the Chinese, stands for an *adulterous woman*, and for *traitorous correspondence*. It is curious, that the Jewish prophets should continually employ this very metaphor; and describe, as the adultery of Jeru-

salem, that traitorous correspondence with the Egyptian court, which tended to separate Palestine from the Babylonians. Were these characters already employed throughout civilized Asia? Were they those of which the Jewess Maria (Syncelli Chronographia, anno 5058, page 248), taught the use to Democritus of Abdera? If so, they would throw light on the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians, and derive historic elucidation from them.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Three writers have lately published concerning the instruction of the deaf and dumb: at Paris, the abbé Sicard; at Berlin, professor Eschke; and at London, Dr. Watson. They all agree in considering attempts at articulation as needless for the purpose of associating together the ideas of words and things. A picture-dictionary of rare objects, and the exhibition of common objects, is found to be the best medium of providing that fund of nomenclature for visual ideas, which is afterwards extended to the abstract ideas. If the curious observations of these experienced men be correct, it is clear that apes, and indeed all animals that can guide a pen, might be taught to use written human language, with as much correctness as the deaf and dumb. The Turks are fond of founding hospitals for dumb animals: would it not be worth while to attempt their literary instruction? How much the animals could tell us of the nature of instinct and thought!

PAINTED GLASS.

One of the uses of painted glass, is recorded by a French satirist:

Si pour votre noblesse il vous manque des titres,
Il faudra recourir à quelques vieilles vitres,
Où nous ferons entrer d'une adroite façon
Une devise antique avec votre écusson.

The love of heraldic distinction is a fit basis for bringing back the art of painting on glass. It is indeed content with splendid colouring and unshaded delineation, and is indifferent about truth of contour, and beauty of execution; but in this, it typifies its nature, which covets rather praise than justice, illustration than definition, conspicuity than approbation. And as the pedigrees of the herald prepared the chronicles of the historian, so blazonry can insensibly give rise to the art of picturesque delineation.

EXPRESSION OF BURKE.

Much has been written about the assertion of Burke, that vice lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness. The expression is borrowed from Diderot's *Code de la Nature*. Speaking of Rousseau's Dissertation against the Utility of the Arts and Sciences, this phrase is used: "Il a pris pour corruption de mœurs des vices devenus moins grossiers, moins d'hypocrisie, moins de cette farouche et pedantesque morosité, qui se gêne pour acquérir le droit de censurer le reste des hommes." This sentence furnishes at once the source, and the apology, of Burke's.

BOMBYCINE.

A stuff composed of silk and worsted now bears this name, which is commonly dyed black, and worn by widows in mourning. A more transparent texture

must formerly have been so called; for Martial says, *Lucet sic per bombycina corpus*. The other passage, *Panniculus bombycinus urit*, decides nothing; it might be understood of modern bombycine.

STYLE OF ADDISON.

Godwin's attack on the style of Addison, extends from page 437 to page 443 of his *Enquirer*. Surely the point has been there established, that Addison is but a secondary writer, full of solecism and vulgarity, and exuberance of diction; of trifling playfulness, which misses its aim at wit; and of feeble thinking, which is mistaken for argument, because employed in the support of trivial notorieties. He may fair-sex it (as Swift says) to the world's end; but he must remain content with his public of women.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

Written after the Death of a young Lady on the point of Marriage, in a sweet Dale, which she had visited, and admired.

HERE, in this dell, lovely in loveliness—
Here, where the breeze, low murmuring
o'er the leaves,
Steals, scarcely stirring them;
Where, even the wanderer's step, slow and
unequal,
Loiters and lingers; and the noisy world,
Its busy, bustling, triflers—all are forgotten,
Or thought of with disgust! here I had hoped,
In such a night as this, twining mine arm in
thine,
To view thy swimming eye, to Heaven up-
turned,
Beaming, beneath yon white moon's stream-
ing light,
With mute, adoring, reverence; and to feel,
like thee,
A sacred calm move o'er my swelling heart.
Oh! in such rapt, such hallowed moments,
Gazing on that half-sainted countenance,
I have felt, most sure, the hope,
The dear warm hope, of an immortal soul!
But thou art gone, my love! Heaven willed
thee hence,
And I am lone and cheerless in the world!
Yet here I wander still—Thou once wert
here;
And this green path thy living foot hath
pressed!
Then do strange fancies haunt me; and I
stop, and think,
As through the wood the passing gale sweeps
solemn,

Thy spirit speaks in it, and in low mur-
muring accents,
Sighs in mine ear "Farewell, dear love!
farewell." WORROBSLIE.

DIFFERENT SPECIES OF DRUNKENNESS.

WHEN George was poor as poor could be,
Drunk as a beggar still was he;
Espousing then a wealthy dame,
Sudden a fortune to him came:
To drink he now could well afford,
And daily got—*drunk as a Lord*. J.B.

ON BEAUTY.

WHAT pow'r inspires the soldier's breast
Like heav'nly woman's charms?
What lulls the coward's fears to rest,
And stills his timid soul's alarms,
Like Beauty's
Full oft by powerful Fancy's aid,
The sailor, at the midnight hour,
The image of his well-lov'd maid
With rapture views, and owns the power
Of Beauty.
The sordid wretch first taught to melt,
No more delights his gold to view;
Glows with desires before unfelt,
And joyful pays the tribute due
To Beauty.
The untaught savage, rough and wild,
To woman breathes his tender vows;
And, soften'd by the influence mild,
No longer fierce, he humbly bows
To Beauty.
R. F. E.

ODE, TO EURILLA IN ADVERSITY.

ALONE and pensive in those wilds I stray,
Where, save the feather'd choir, who
carol gay.

No sound obtrudes; where Silence rears her
throne,

By dull Oblivion's poppies overgrown;
And with such sway despotic rules the soul,
As e'en the starts of Sorrow to controul;
As e'en to bid the tears of Friendship cease,
And make me fancy all thy cares at peace.

Yet, wheresoe'er my wand'ring footsteps
tread,
My thoughts, by some spontaneous impulse
led,

Fly fast to thee: nor will I pause to own
Thou most art with me, when I'm most alone.

But if my Muse, too sedulous t' impart
The balm of comfort to thy anguish'd heart,
Hath oft disgusted by officious zeal,
And widen'd wounds she fondly hop'd to heal,
More irksome now thou'lt deem th' obtrusive
lyre,

Whose notes I waken with encreas'd desire
Thy woes to soothe. Forgive the advent'rous
strain,

Which dares the rigours of thy fate arraign;
Which dares bewail (O, grant me pardon,
Heav'n!)

That Peace to selfish Apathy is giv'n;
Whilst peerless Worth, with lamb-like Meek-
ness join'd,

To dire, infuriate Warfare seems consign'd.
Full well I know reproach were vainly
hurl'd

Against th' unfeeling baseness of this world;
Full well I know how impotent each art
To melt, with Pity's drops, the flinty heart;
To check the bitter taunts of scowling pride,
Make ranc'rous Envy throw her snakes aside,
Compel curst Falsehood at Truth's shrine to
kneel,

Or rob the hand of Malice of its steel:
Yet, tho' thy woes, with my upbraidings
join'd,

In vain would strive to meliorate mankind,
Still are there means all potent to confound
The iron breasts thy sufferings fail to wound;
Still to their pow'r superior thou may'st rise,
And ev'ry arrow of their wrath despise.

Too just, too ample, is thy cause for woe,
Then check not tears, but freely let them
flow;

Affliction's tide, by constant force repress,
And closely pent within a single breast,
There rages fierce, with direst mischiefs rife,
Dethroning Reason, and o'erwhelming life:
Then yield it scope, and to some kindred
heart,

Thy ev'ry care, thy ev'ry thought, impart;
For Sympathy, blest instinct of our kind,
Is purest opium to the tortur'd mind.

Seek then, some friend, who early learnt
to grieve
At others' woe, who lives but to relieve;
Some breast so much in concert with thy own,
As, when thou smil'st, or weep'st—to joy, or
groan;

With sweet Mimosa be her temples crown'd,
By patient Prudence let her lips be bound,
Of all thy griefs let her have felt the smart,
And shew where once they rankled in her
heart;

Let her (rare gift!) possess the skill to know
When to check tears, and when to bid them
flow;

Thus will her hand be competent to spread
Comfort's soft roses o'er thy thorny bed.

But, once again, dear suff'ring saint, take
heed

This friend be deck'd with Caution's choicest
meed,

For Grief unlocks the soul, and brings to view
Each thought, each merit, and each failing
too.

Seek then a friend, sage, cautious, faith-
ful, kind:

But hold! I know the temper of thy mind—
If some good angel such a friend bestow'd,
To rescue thee from Grief's o'erwhelming load,
Thy soul would doat on her's—and shou'dst
thou lose

This first of blessings—Hold! Ah, hold, my
Muse!

Nor paint a scene which Nature could not
bear—

Yes, seek a friend, a firmer friend than e'er
Inspir'd our mortal clay; a friend, whose
mind

Not all the malice of this world combin'd
Can e'er wean from thee: a celestial guard,
Who, from thy breast each stroke of Fate to
ward,

O'er Fate herself presides, o'er time, o'er
space,

And all the myriads of the human race;
Who knows no change, whose love will never
cease,

Whose voice is comfort, and whose paths are
peace:

O, turn to him, to God! the only friend,
On whom thou may'st, without a fear, depend;
And learn, that 'mid Adversity's dark maze,
Or gay Prosperity's seductive blaze,
He only knows our erring steps to guide
Where spotless Truth and deathless Joy pre-
side.

M. STARKE.

CARD-TABLE EPITAPH.

*On a beautiful Woman, whose ruin by a great
frequenter of Clubs occasioned her premature
Death.*

CLARISSA reign'd the queen of hearts,
Like sparkling diamonds were her eyes;
But through the knave of clubs' false arts,
Here bedded by a spade she lies. J. B.

FROM ANACREON.

NIGHT her sable pall has spread
O'er each weary mortal's head;
Morpheus, friend of human kind,
Bathes in Lethe's stream the mind;
Whilst I alone, condemned to weep,
Vainly court balsamic sleep.

Mark

Hark! What sounds assail my ear?
Hark! a suppliant voice I hear!
"Ope, (it cries), ah, ope thy door,
Friendly shelter I implore;
Yield relief—I sink—I die,
Drown'd by torrents from the sky!"

Swift I grant the stranger's pray'r;
And, tho' darkness fills the air,
By the splendours of his face
Cupid's witching form I trace.
Pleas'd, I fan my fading fire,
Quick I dry his wet attire,
And, by warmth and gen'rous wine,
Renovate my guest divine.
When, grasping his redoubt'd bow,
"Fain (exclaims the boy) I'd know
If this string has lost its pow'r
From the late tremendous show'r."

Th' elastic bow he instant tries;
Strong the whirring arrow flies,
Aim'd, alas, (ungrateful part!)
Aim'd at my defenceless heart.

Thus, by those whom most we aid,
Thus, are benefits repaid. M. STARKE.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

QUOTH Tom to Sue, "My life, my dear!
"I'm fascinated when you're near;
"But when you're absent from my sight,
"No object can afford delight:

"I mourn and grieve, I sigh and weep,
"The livelong night I cannot sleep"
Quoth Sue, "You're laughing in your sleeve,
"Your idle tales I'll ne'er believe;
"You never in my absence pine,
"But drown your cares in floods of wine;
"No female charms to you afford
"Joys like the bacchanalian board;
"Your want of sleep is all a fudge"—
Says Tom, "Lie with me, then you'll judge."
J. B.

SONNET,

TO A FAIR RECLUSE.

OH form angelic! love-inspiring maid!
What Muse shall dare to paint thy worth?
Blest with each charm to grace exalted
birth:
Flies all its follies—woos the humble shade.
Seeks in its lone-sequester'd bow'rs,
A balm for keen Reflection's hours;
Views Nature in her loveliest state,
Tastes those soft pleasures she alone can
give;
Thy hope in Heav'n, can'st smile at Fate:
Resign'd to all below—shews Man to live!
This, bright example of a better age
Is all my feeble numbers dare presage:
If to thy care the female world were giv'n,
Folly lies crush'd—Woman terrestrial Heav'n!
EDGAR.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS ROBINSON'S (SALEHURST, SUSSEX), for a *Mashing Machine*.

THE principal object to be attained by this machine is the saving of labour, inasmuch as in a tub not exceeding thirty quarters, the malt may be worked by one man turning a winch, in nearly as short a time as if done by a horse, which requires from fifteen to twenty minutes. The machine may be thus described: In the centre is an upright shaft, on which is fixed a wheel; this is moved by another connected by a shaft with the horse-wheel, or turned by means of steam, wind, or water. From this shaft projects a beam, one end of which turns loosely on a collar on the shaft, the other end runs on the edge of the tub on two small rollers, one fixed on each side of the said beam. On the upright shaft is a wheel, which, communicating with another, turns the agitator or stirrer, composed of an upright spindle, in which are inserted vanes or blades of iron; the upper parts of these work in a box through the centre of the beam, the lower parts through the beam or bar of iron. One end of the said bar works

in a collar near the bottom of the shaft, the other near the outside of the tub, where it is suspended by a forked bar, the upper ends of which are screwed on each side of an arm. On the top of the agitator or spindle is a wheel communicating with another which turns the agitator; on the spindle of which there is a pinion turning another wheel, and that working in teeth fixed round the inside of the tub, carries the machine forward, whereby the goods are moved, and the liquor completely blended. The structure of this machine is such, that it can be worked with great facility in an oval tub, by means of the shaft being formed crankwise, and a pinion placed between the wheels, by which means the machine and shaft will work in contrary directions, and give it the necessary elliptic motion. Where the tub is of small diameter, the machine may not require more than one agitator, but if larger, it may be necessary to have two, three, or four. Another advantage attaching to this invention is, that the agitators or stirrers of this machine working horizontally, do not expose the liquor to the atmosphere, whereby

whereby it might be cooled. The proper degree of heat, therefore, being retained, dissolves the saccharine properties of the malt in the most effectual manner.

MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR'S, and MR. THOMAS OSLER'S (BIRMINGHAM), for a new Method of Manufacturing Glass or Paste Drops.

This invention is thus set forth in the specification: "The drop being formed according to the usual methods, the part intended to receive the metallic loop, or piece of metal with which such loop is intended to be made, is re-melted, or so far softened by heat as to admit of the metallic hoop or piece of metal with which it is intended to be made being pressed or worked into it; and the said metallic loop or piece of metal is then carefully inserted in the drop, by means of a pair of pincers, or other proper tool. Or the loop, by being previously inserted in the mould or die, may be fixed in the act of moulding or forming the drop; though we prefer the former method, as being most secure. Any metal may be employed; but we prefer silver or copper. A small notch or groove, is also frequently cut in that part of the loop to be inserted in the glass; but this is not essential."

MR. JOHN ONION'S (BROSELEY), for a Machine for Thrashing Corn, &c.

It will be difficult to give any clear account of this machine without the aid of drawings; the reader, therefore, must be referred to the specification for an explication of the principle, while we observe that the thrashing-wheel, with its beaters, are carried in a cast-iron frame. Besides this, there are feeding rollers that take in the unthrashed grain: there are also a cast-iron-receiving-box, and a cast-iron bar for delivering the straw; likewise a cast-iron bridge bar to carry the horizontal shaft, made to fit both sides of the large frame, so that the machine may be fixed on any side of the barn doors; two whorls, for driving the feeding rollers with a cross bolt; a wire riddle, to separate the grain from the straw; a board with hinges to prevent the grain from flying forward; a tilt ring, covered with boards, to keep the dust from the man that feeds the machine. The dimensions and proportions of the several parts are given in the specification, to enable workmen to construct a machine of the kind.

MR. JOSEPH ANTHONY BERROLLO'S (COFFICE-ROW, CLERKENWELL), for a Warning-watch upon a new Construction.

The inside of the movement is not different from that of a common watch, excepting a barrel, which is fixed with two screws on the under side of the top plate, as near to the main-spring as possible. The arbour of the side barrel, made in the same manner as a clock-watch, has a brass wheel with sixty teeth, with a steel wheel fixed to it; this wheel has thirty-three teeth, cut like a ratchet, which cause the hammer to act. This hammer placed between the main and warning barrels and the side of the hammer, strikes on a bell-spring, which bell-spring is fixed with two screws on the pillar plate. The spring in the warning-barrel is wound up five turns, which occasions the hammer to give 165 knocks on the bell-spring. Opposite the hammer is a pinion with six teeth, which act in the arbour-wheel. This pinion is planted on one side of the upper plate, and on the other in a bar on the back of the pillar. On the side pinion is a wheel with forty-five teeth, which wheel acts in a pinion with six teeth planted in the bar on one side; and on the pillar plate for the other, on the said pinion is a wheel with twenty teeth, like a ratchet, which acts in a pallet planted in the pillar plate on one side, and in a bar on the other, which form all the warning parts. The motion part, though the same as that in a common watch, is accurately described: so also is the outside of the watch. After which the patentee makes a variety of observations to show the superiority of his invention above the methods already in use; part of which we shall describe as interesting to the general reader.

"A mechanism," says Mr. B. "performing the part of a monitor, by reminding us of any hour at which we may wish to wake in the morning, or any appointment we may have to attend in the course of the day, is incontestably one of the most convenient and most useful objects that can be wished: indeed, to many people it is of absolute necessity. The utility of such an invention had long since been justly appreciated, and an attempt was made to put the idea into practice, by introducing a kind of mechanism called a waker, at first into table-clocks, and afterwards likewise into watches.

"The alarm-watches, hitherto known, put

put those that wore them to much inconvenience. 1. In the winding them up; because the mechanism which put the alarm in motion performed its action every twelve hours, consequently the alarm could not be set longer than twelve hours before-hand. As many people are in the habit of winding up their watches in the morning, and may not have occasion for the alarm till the next day, they were of course under the necessity of winding up again the alarm motion at night. 2. In setting them to time; because on the most ancient alarm-watches there was a double dial-plate, which went round, and always moved with the hour-hand: it was marked with the twelve figures, and the hour-hand had a small tail, to which the user turned that hour on the smaller dial-plate at which he wished the alarm to perform. On the more modern ones they have set aside the dial-plate, and placed a hand that does not go round with the hour-hand, but is moved to the hour at which it is wished the alarm should act, where it remains fixed until the hour-hand reaches it, when the alarm goes off. From this it is evident that they could neither be wound up nor brought to act at pleasure." Having enumerated various other defects and imperfections, he adds, "the newly-invented warning-watch does away all these defects; both the movement and the warning motion can be wound up together, and the latter as long before-hand as you please. To set it to the hour you wish, there is no need of opening the case, nor of touching the hand, which obviates the necessity

of making the warning-hand so stout as in the old alarm-watches: indeed, it may be made very taper and light. The interior construction of the watch also is extremely simple, there being but one additional wheel with its barrel to an ordinary movement; consequently, the wheels altogether are not crowded for want of space. The detent is the principal object, as has been seen in the old alarm-watches; that now introduced is an entire new invention, and affects the movement of the watch in no way whatever: so long as the warning-hand is not set, there is no communication between that part and the movement. The warning-hand is fixed on in the same manner as the hands of the hour and minutes, and the motion-wheels are placed similar to those of an ordinary watch. In the modern alarm-watches fault has been found with the bell not making a noise sufficiently strong; those adapted to the present invention are so effective that they can be heard in one floor while hung up in another. The principle of this invention deprives the wearer of fear of deranging it, and even allows him no opportunity for mismanagement: in short, it offers every desirable convenience at a little expence. The warning-watch will act at pleasure during the whole day, without opening the case or winding it up a new.

"The simplicity of the mechanism is a matter of peculiar consideration to the manufacturer, since it requires but little expence, and can be applied to watches of any price."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. DAVY, in the Bakerian lecture of last year, laid before this learned body, the result of various new researches on the subject of his electro-chemical discoveries; discoveries, which, if hereafter proved to be founded in truth, will render his name illustrious among every future generation of his countrymen. The paper to which we have referred, and an account of which will be given in this and the following Numbers, contains (1.) An account of some new experiments on the metals

from the fixed alkalies: (2.) Experiments on nitrogen, ammonia, and the amalgam from ammonia: (3.) On the metals of the earths; and (4.) Considerations of theory, illustrated by new facts. We shall take up these subjects in the order in which they stand, that the present and succeeding volumes of the Monthly Magazine may continue to give, as the former volumes have given, a connected series of the facts and principles discovered and illustrated by this very able philosopher and chemist.

With regard to the experiments on the metals

metals from the fixed alkalies, he states, that the generality of enlightened chemists who have repeated the experiments on potash and soda, have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied both with the facts and the conclusions drawn from them. As exceptions, he notices the opinions of Gay Lussac, Thenard, and Ritter, who are willing to suppose that potassium and sodium are compounds of potash and soda, with a portion of hydrogen. The argument on which MM. Gay Lussac and Thenard depend is this: they say, that they heated potassium in ammonia, and that they found that a considerable quantity of ammonia was absorbed, and hydrogen produced, and that the potassium became converted into an olive-coloured fusible substance; by heating this substance strongly, they obtained three-fifths of the ammonia again, two-fifths as ammonia, one-fifth as hydrogen and nitrogen; by adding a little water to the residuum, they procured the remaining two-fifths, and found in the vessel in which the operation was carried on, nothing but potash. Again, it is stated, that by treating a new quantity of metal with the ammonia disengaged from the fusible substance, they again obtained hydrogen and an absorption of the ammonia; and, by carrying on the operation, they affirm, that they can procure from a given quantity of ammonia more than its volume of hydrogen.

Whence, they ask, can the hydrogen proceed?—Shall it be admitted that it is from the ammonia? but this, say they, is impossible; for all the ammonia is reproduced. It must then come from the water which may be supposed to be in the ammonia, or from the metal itself. But the experiments of M. Berthollet, jun. prove that ammonia does not contain any sensible quantity of water. Therefore, say they, the hydrogen gas must be produced from the metal; and as, when this gas is separated, the metal is transformed into potash, the metal appears to be nothing more than a combination of hydrogen, and that alkali."

Mr. Davy controverts this statement, affirming that the results of numerous experiments conducted in the presence of members of the Royal Society, are, when the processes are conducted with accuracy, totally different from what the French chemists assume. "In proportion," says he, "as more precautions are taken to prevent moisture from being communicated to it, so, in proportion, is

less ammonia generated; and I have seldom obtained as much as $\frac{1}{10}$ of the quantity absorbed. And I have never procured hydrogen and nitrogen, in the proportions in which they exist in ammonia; but there has been always an excess of nitrogen."

He now gives an account of other processes conducted with the most scrupulous attention; and observes, that in all experiments of this kind, a considerable quantity of black matter, separated during the time the potassium in the tube was made, to act upon water.

This substance was examined. It was in the state of a fine powder. It had the lustre of plumbago; it was a conductor of electricity. When it was heated, it took fire at a temperature below ignition; and after combustion, nothing remained but minutely divided platina.

I exposed some of it, says he, to heat in a retort, containing oxygen gas; there was a diminution of the gas; and a small quantity of moisture condensed on the upper part of the retort, which proved to be mere water.

I made two or three experiments, with a view to ascertain the quantity of this substance formed, and to determine more fully its nature. I found that in the process in which from 3 to 4 grains of potassium were made to act upon ammonia in a vessel of platina, and afterwards distilled in contact with platina, there were always from 4 to 6 grains of this powder formed; but I have advanced no further in determining its nature, than in ascertaining that it is platina combined with a minute quantity of matter, which affords water by combustion in oxygen.

In the processes on the action of potassium and ammonia, there is always a loss of nitrogen, a conversion of a portion of potassium into potash, and a production of hydrogen. When copper tubes are employed, the hydrogen bears a smaller proportion to the nitrogen, and more potassium is revived.

In these experiments, in which platina has been used, there is little or no loss of potassium or nitrogen; but a loss, smaller or greater, of hydrogen.

He then describes an experiment on the action of sodium on ammonia with the same precautions. He took $3\frac{1}{10}$ grains of sodium, and found that it absorbed 9.1 of ammonia, and produced 4.5 of hydrogen, and the fusible substance, which was very similar to that of potassium distilled, did not give $\frac{1}{10}$ of the

the ammonia that had disappeared, and this he attributes to the presence of moisture. The permanent gas produced equalled thirteen inches; and, by detonation with oxygen, proved to consist of hydrogen to nitrogen nearly in the proportion of two to one, and sodium was regenerated. Whoever, says he, will consider with attention, the mere visible phenomena of the action of sodium on ammonia, cannot, I conceive, fail to be convinced that it is the volatile alkali, and not the metal, which is decomposed in this process.

As sodium does not act so violently upon oxygen as potassium, and as soda does not absorb water from the atmosphere with nearly so much rapidity as potash, sodium can be introduced into ammonia, much freer from moisture than potassium. Hence, when it is heated in ammonia, there is no effervescence, or at least one scarcely perceptible. Its tint changes to bright azure, and from bright azure to olive green; it becomes quietly and silently converted into the fusible substance, which forms upon the surface, and then flows off into the tray. It emits no elastic fluid, and gains its new form evidently by combining with one part of the elementary matter of ammonia, whilst another part is suffered to escape in the form of hydrogen.

In speaking of M. Curadeau's theory, that the metals of the alkalies are composed of the alkalies merely united with charcoal, he says, that the investigation upon which this gentleman has founded his conclusions is easily accounted for, since it was evident he had been misled by the existence of charcoal, as an accidental constituent in the metals that he employed. M. Ritter's argument in favour of potassium and sodium being compounds of hydrogen, is their extreme lightness, an argument easily answered: sodium absorbs much more oxygen than potassium, and, on the hypothesis of hydrogenation, must contain much more hydrogen; yet though the soda is said to be lighter than potash in the proportion of 13 to 17, sodium is heavier than potassium in the proportion of 9 to 7. According to Mr. Davy's own theory, this circumstance might be expected: for potassium has a much stronger affinity for oxygen than sodium, and must condense it much more, and the resulting higher specific gravity of the combination, is a necessary consequence. M. Ritter has stated, that of all the metallic sub-

stances he tried for producing potassium by negative voltaic electricity, tellurium was the only one by which he could not procure it. And he states the very curious fact, that when a circuit of electricity is completed in water, by means of two surfaces of tellurium, oxygen is given off at the positive surface, no hydrogen at the negative surface, but a brown powder, which he regards as a hyduret of tellurium, is formed and separates from it; and he conceives that the reason why tellurium prevents the metallization of potash is, that it has a stronger attraction for hydrogen than that alkali.

These circumstances of the action of tellurium upon water, are so different from those presented by the action of other metals, that they can hardly fail to arrest the attention of chemical enquirers. Mr. Davy made some experiments on the subject, and on the action of tellurium on potassium, and finds that, instead of proving that potassium is a compound of potash and hydrogen, they confirm the idea of its being as yet like other metals undecomposed.

When tellurium is made the positive surface in water, oxygen is given off, when it is made the negative surface, the voltaic power being from a battery composed of a number of plates exceeding 300, a purple fluid is seen to separate from it, and diffuse itself through the water; the water gradually becomes opaque and turbid, and at last deposits a brown powder. The purple fluid is a solution of a compound of tellurium and hydrogen in water; which, in being diffused, is acted upon by the oxygen of the common air, dissolved in the water, and gradually loses a part of its hydrogen, and becomes a solid hyduret of tellurium. The compound of hydrogen and tellurium produced at the negative pole, when uncombined, is gaseous at common temperatures; and when muriatic acid, or sulphuric acid, are present in the water, it is not dissolved, but is given off, and may be collected and examined. From a variety of other facts stated with much clearness, and carrying with them incontestable evidence, the professor adds: "After these illustrations, I trust the former opinions which I ventured to bring forward, concerning the metals of the fixed alkalies, will be considered as accurate, and that potassium and sodium can with no more propriety be considered as compounds, than any of the common metallic substances;

and that potash and soda, as formed by the combustion of the metals, are pure metallic oxydes, in which no water is known to exist.

These conclusions must be considered as entirely independent of hypothetical

opinions, concerning the existence of hydrogen in combustible bodies, as a common principle of inflammability, and of intimately combined water as an essential constituent of acids, alkalies, and oxydes.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

.. Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE interest of the public was last month excited by the statement made of the enormous loss in literary property, sustained by SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, in the late fire at Mr. Gillet's. That feeling, may probably excuse the statement of some other facts not wholly devoid of interest. Sir Richard Phillips was insured in his property in three offices, viz. the Albion for 4500l., in the Hope for 1500l., and in the Atlas for 2000l. In a few days after the fire he was paid the 4500l. by the Albion; but the Hope, and the Atlas, from that time to this, have vexatiously refused to make good their quotas. After giving the insured infinite trouble, in the production of books, accounts, and witnesses, week after week, a pretence was set up, that some point of law intervened to prevent the payment of the money, and time was asked for taking opinion of counsel: tired however of such equivocations, Sir Richard Phillips has brought actions against the Hope and Atlas Companies, and his just claims will come before a jury in the next term. It is of so much consequence to persons insuring property against fire, to have their losses to that extent made good, without frivolous or vexatious delays, that the conduct of the Hope and Atlas Offices ought to be generally made known, and scrupulously contrasted with the correct and honourable conduct of the Albion, in which, at the time the claim was paid, it was emphatically stated by the secretary, Mr. Phipps, "that no loss could be supported by more accurate accounts, or could be more fairly and satisfactorily substantiated."

Owing to the preceding, and some other unpleasant and consequent circumstances, susceptible of future explanation to those who are interested, Mr. HEWLETT'S Bible will not be continued till the 1st of December, when the 21st Part will positively appear.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

In the ensuing spring, Dr. THOMAS JAMESON, of Cheltenham, will publish an Enquiry into the Physiological changes of the Human Body at its different ages, the diseases to which it is predisposed in each period of life, and the principles of longevity.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has gone to press, with a new and greatly enlarged edition of his *Bibliomania*; which is entitled a *Bibliographical Romance*, in six parts: viz. Part I. The Evening Walk. Part II. The Cabinet. Part III. The Auction Room. Part IV. The Library. Part V. The Alcove. Part VI. The Temple. The volume will probably contain between 5 and 600 pages; and is intended to be a *Bibliographical Manual* of such rare, curious, and useful books, as do not come within the scope of classical authors: embracing a complete outline of foreign and domestic Bibliography.

The new edition of FABYAN'S *Chronicle*, we understand, will speedily make its appearance. The text is to be that of the first edition, printed by Pynson, in 1516; containing innumerable passages which the change of religion in the time of King Henry VIII. occasioned to be omitted in the later editions of 1542 and 1559. In the margin the different readings of a manuscript of the author's own time, and of the subsequent editions of 1533, 1542, and 1559, are to be given; with a *Biographical Memoir* of Fabyan, and a copious Index.

A dishonourable combination or conspiracy having been formed against the proprietor of the *Medical Journal*, by its editors and printers, he has, we understand, indicted them for the same, and has appointed Dr. FOTHERGILL and Mr. ROYSTON to conduct that work in future.

The eight volumes of the *Spectator*, comprised in one commodious octavo volume, will be published in a few weeks.

The Rev. G. B. MITCHELL, has near-

ly ready for publication, Family Sermons for every Sunday in the Year, selected from Archbishop Secker's Works.

Another volume on Capital Punishments, in addition to one already published, is in the press, and is expected to appear before winter; to this, by way of Appendix, will be added Extracts on Prisons, &c. from the following works: Liancourt's Travels in America; Isaac Weld's Travels through North America; Lowrie's Account of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania; and Turnbull's Visit to the Philadelphia Prisons.

Mr. WESTALL's Illustrations of the Lady of the Lake, will be published in a few weeks; the Drawings will be submitted to the inspection of the public at the same time.

Our correspondent COMMON SENSE, suggests the following as a plan for removing the pecuniary and commercial difficulties of the country:

1. Let no country banker be allowed to issue currency, except on security.
2. Let no inland bill or note be created, except under certain restrictions.
3. Let the Bank of England pay its notes in gold, or silver, on demand.
4. Let Bank discount be made on good bills, to every one asking for it, with reference to the validity of the bills only, and not to the name of the holder.
5. Let the Bank Directors be independent persons, who do not themselves require discount.
6. Let a Parliamentary Board of Controul, superintend and check the issues and management of the Bank.
7. Let the private fortunes of the Directors and Bank Proprietors, be answerable for the issues of bank-notes, or let them possess the guarantee of Parliament.

In the course of the month the second edition of Mr. JONNE's translation of Monstrelet's Chronicle, will appear, in twelve volumes, octavo.

Mr. SOUTHEY's poem of Kehama, is nearly finished at press; it is printing by the Ballantynes, of Edinburgh.

The author of Wallace, has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

The Protestant Dissenter's Almanack, and Annual Register, for 1811, will be published with the other almanacks, on Tuesday the 20th of November.

M. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE is printing in English an Abridgment of the History of England, in the manner of Henault, in three octavo volumes; and will afterwards publish a volume of Chronological Tables, for the Use of Schools.

A Missionary's Account of Tonquin

and Cochin-china, will shortly be published, in French, under the superintendence of a French gentleman of acknowledged abilities.

The Modern Theatre; or a Collection of Modern Plays acted at the Theatres Royal, London, in 10 vols. royal 18mo. is expected to appear early in November. The work is edited by Mrs. INCHBALD, and will correspond with her British Theatre, and Collection of Farces.

Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Caius College, Cambridge, is about to publish a work on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations.

A fifth quarto volume of Mr. Burke's Works is in the press, under the superintendence of his executor, the Bishop of ROCHESTER.

Mr. A. NESBIT, of Farnley, near Leeds, will shortly publish a complete Treatise on Land Surveying.

The Rev. CHARLES LUCAS, of Avebury, Wilts, has in the press a Poem, historical, patriarchal, and typical, in blank verse, under the title of Joseph.

Miss ELIZA ROGERS will speedily publish the Lives of the Twelve Cæsars, preceded by a succinct Account of Rome at its first foundation, and immediately anterior to the birth of Julius Cæsar. This work, which will form four octavo volumes, will also contain an abstract of the lives of the forty-eight succeeding emperors, and an epitome of the Roman History to the time of Charlemagne.

The Rev. Dr. BELL, the venerable and respected prebendary of Westminster, has transferred the sum of 15,200l. three per cent. consols, to the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of founding eight new scholarships.

The following simple remedy against the depredations of mice in corn-stacks, has lately been recommended for its undoubted efficacy: Sprinkle from four to six bushels of dry white sand upon the roof of the stack before the thatch is put on. The sand is no detriment to the corn, and stacks thus dressed have remained without injury. So very effective is the remedy, that nests of dead young mice have been found where the sand has been used, but not a live mouse could be seen.

A society which has for its object the exhibition and sale of articles of British Manufacture, as well as the natural productions of the country, has recently been formed. A house has been taken for the purposes of this institution in Pall Mall.

Mr.

Mr. W. SALISBURY has published the following observations on the probable cause of the destruction of a large proportion of the plane trees in this country last year:

"There are three different species of *Platanus* commonly cultivated in this country; two are natives of the Levant, and the other of the Northern States of America: those of course differ as much in their habits of growth, as the seasons in the climates which produce them. It is well known to all cultivators of exotic plants, that such as are natives of the colder climates are the earliest in vegetating, being most sensibly acted on and forced forward by the mildness of the weather, commonly in February and March; and are often checked or killed by the return of frost and cold after that period; and this has been evidently the case with the *Platanus Occidentalis*, American Plane, the one which has suffered so much of late, the other kinds remaining without any injury having occurred to them. The time these trees received their death-blow, was in the spring of 1809, when it will be recollected, that we had a dreadful flood all over this kingdom; and that, during March and April, we had very mild weather, during which time these trees were greatly forwarded in germination (as were many other kinds from the same cause, and which suffered considerably at the time); this was succeeded by a very severe frost, which appears to have ruptured the sap vessels, so that the greater part of these trees have since died in consequence. In such an extraordinary season as this was, it would almost appear presumptuous in any persons attempting to explain the real cause of so mortifying a phenomenon; it is therefore only a matter of opinion. That the extreme moisture had been in a great measure the cause, I was firmly persuaded; but there is, moreover, proof that the cold had been a principal agent: for small trees of this kind have escaped, where they have been in thick plantations, protected by other kinds; whilst those growing nearly in the same spot, and not having the same protection, have been completely killed; and this has been the case with several in my garden: I am now speaking of small trees, under 20 feet high, of which I have lost many hundreds; but those of larger growth are, I believe, generally destroyed all over the country."

Mr. DUMBELL, in his extensive linen works, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, has brought to great perfection a new species of lint, which in quality, price, and novelty of invention, attracts at this moment the notice of the medical world. When we consider that this useful article has lain dormant without improvement for many years, and that we are almost

wholly indebted to foreign countries for the rags of which the lint hitherto used is made, we rejoice to find that this subject has engaged a proper attention in an establishment where it promises to be carried on with spirit and science; and the more so when we reflect that some of these rags have been last tenanted by nothing short of the dead bodies of the victims of some loathsome, epidemic, or pestilential disease, from the contagious influence of which a simple washing may not have cleansed them, or from the continuance of which, a new disorder may be unknowingly inoculated, or rashly implanted from this lurking-place, more deadly than the wound it is meant to cure. We understand that Mr. Dumbell's process is (something like hat-making) by felting, macerating, and bleaching English-grown flax, with simple water; whereby not only every noxious ingredient is rejected, but that venomous mixture of cotton, with which almost all English rags abound, is avoided; by which cotton, wounds are retarded in their cure, festered, and made virulent. The process is worked under the protection of letters patent; but the patentee's object, we are told from good authority, is to acquire profits by the very great extent of his sales, and not by any unfair use of his monopoly; and we understand he is now bringing into the market, in very large quantities, the best lint at four shillings and sixpence per pound, which is about one-half the price a very inferior article has hitherto been sold at. It is got up in two different states, thin and firm, for the spatula; and soft, spongy, and porous, for absorbents, lotions, embrocations, cataplasms, dossils, pledgets, &c. To the philanthropic mind it is no little gratification to find, that whilst our gallant-heroes by sea and land are bleeding in their country's cause, our fellow subjects at home are employed in rendering their sufferings less poignant, and in causing their wounds to be sooner healed: we accordingly hail this discovery most thankfully, and wish it that success and countenance from medical men, which the liberality of their education, and the progressive improvements in science, will best insure.

Mr. WHITMORE, of Dudmaston Hall, Shropshire, whose mechanical abilities are well known, has recently obtained a patent for a toy, which appears to carry with it a considerable improvement in the

the education of children. Its principle chiefly consists in the fit application of the magnet, and on account of the simple connective mechanism, it is denominated the Mechanico-magnetic Toy. It is designed to facilitate the instruction of children in reading, the first rudiments of cyphering and music, and any language, so that they may be acquired with ease to the teacher, delight to the learner, and proportionate expedition.

The same ingenious gentleman has also completed a contrivance, or rather certain naval improvements, which surpass all former attempts, both in simplicity and effect. This apparatus is principally applicable at sea, to move ships in a calm by the power of the crews; also to assist a ship's company in clearing her water should she spring dangerous leaks, by the action of the men at the capstern, who may relieve each other, and bring the vessel through a voyage of almost any duration.

FRANCE.

One of the public journals has published the following method of employing the horse-chesnut, instead of soap. When it is ripe and drops from the tree, take off the brown husk, and pound the fruit in a large mortar; apply the farina thus obtained to the spots on the linen, and wash it. All the spots will disappear, and more readily than by means of soap. The experience of several housewives, who have tried this process, confirms its efficacy.

M. BRUN, a pupil of the Polytechnic school, residing at Chambery, has resolved, in a highly satisfactory manner, the following problem: "To find the means of giving to telegraphic correspondence, the same certainty as to correspondence by couriers, without requiring of the persons so corresponding more labor and time than is necessary for writing dispatches, while at the same time the merely mechanical agents shall know nothing of the purport of it." He proposes a copper wheel, with one hundred teeth. Each of these teeth is the type not only of a letter of the alphabet, but also of a numerical sign. This wheel, which the correspondent causes to turn in a vertical direction round its axis, has two supports with springs, by means of which he presses at pleasure a tangent point, which will stamp the letter he wants upon different papers rolled one over the other, round a cylinder. As there are not a hundred letters in the alphabet, it is augmented by giving se-

veral numbers to those which have several pronunciations, and even to whole syllables that frequently occur in conversation, such as pronouns, &c. Thus the telegraph will exhibit the printed numbers, one after another, and the last person to whom the dispatch is confided, and who is supposed to be only a mechanical agent, will unrol the words by an operation, the reverse of the first. He will there find nothing but detached signs, to which the officer alone to whom the dispatch is addressed, must possess the key; since several of the representative numbers introduced among those which have the usual signification, will be real hieroglyphics to the mechanical agents. M. Brun himself proposes very serious objections, which he answers in the clearest manner; and if his process falls short of all the perfection which might be desired, still it may be asserted, that it is capable of engendering the most ingenious ideas in those who would devote their attention to so important a subject.

A remedy for the gout, invented by M. PRADIER, who has hitherto kept its composition secret, has engaged a considerable share of public attention. It consists of a linseed meal poultice, very thick and very hot, on the surface of which he pours a liquid of a yellow color, and having the smell of spirits mixed with that of saffron. With this poultice, M. Pradier covers, to a considerable extent, the members to which he applies it. These are commonly the legs, be the part affected what it will. The liquid contains no substance, which from its nature can possibly produce a pernicious effect, nor any opium. Its general effects are of four different kinds. It moistens and softens the skin, and even produces folds in that which covers the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hands, but without doing the least injury to its texture. Its natural color is preserved, and the epidermies remains entire. Secondly, it provokes a humid, whitish exsudation, more or less abundant, which partly adheres to the surface of the skin, and partly to the surface of the poultice, when removed. Thirdly, it occasions a pain resembling the sensation of a burning heat, which is particularly felt in the sole of the foot and the heel, is unattended with redness, or any apparent sign of inflammation; and, though sometimes slight, is often so violent as to become insupportable. Lastly, it induces a weakness and emaciation,

ciation of the legs, in consequence of repeated applications, and abundant exsudations; an extraordinary tenderness of the sole of the foot, which makes it painful to walk; and in some persons, agitation, restlessness, and at times a general increase in the activity of all the functions. M. Pradier has offered to sell to government the secret of this remedy, which a committee of the faculty of medicine at Paris, have been appointed to examine and report upon.

The first class of the National Institute, has nominated M. von HUMBOLDT to the place of foreign associate, vacant by the death of Mr. Cavendish.

The following method of keeping green-pease, and French beans, is given in Soumni's *Bibliothèque Physico-économique*. Into a muddling-sized stew-pan, filled with young green-pease, put two or three table spoonfuls of sugar, and place the pan over a brisk charcoal fire. As soon as the pease begin to feel the heat, stir them twice or three times, and when they yield water, pour them out on a dish to drain. When drained, spread them out on paper in an airy room, out of the sun, and turn them frequently that they may dry the sooner. It is necessary for their keeping, that they should not retain any moisture; for if they do, they will soon grow mouldy. French beans may be managed in the same way, and will thus keep till the next season, as well flavored as when first gathered.

GERMANY.

A society of men of learning, and lovers of the arts, at Munich, have published the prospectus of a work which will comprise the biography of all the artists born in Bavaria, with descriptions and engravings of their best productions. The collection will form six volumes, in thirty large portfolios, containing upwards of 6000 original drawings, engravings, &c.

The literary life, public and private, of the late historian of Switzerland, Johannes von Müller, is the subject of a great number of publications, among which those of professors Heyne and Heeren, of Göttingen, are advantageously distinguished. The latter in particular has admirably appreciated Müller's historic talents. M. Woltmann, a Prussian, though formerly a friend of that celebrated writer, thought fit to disturb the general concert of praise, with which Müller's memory was honored. He reproaches him with having slighted metaphysics, and yielded too

readily to the vocation which detached him from Prussia. He even attacks his private character: but Müller's brother has refuted his imputations.

The Chevalier SARTORI, imperial counsellor, and librarian of the Theresian academy at Vienna, has collected the political papers, and principally the familiar letters, of prince Eugene of Savoy, not hitherto printed. This collection, consisting of nineteen volumes, has been purchased by M. Cotta, bookseller of Tübingen, who will print it in French, with all possible dispatch, illustrated with more than seventy plans, portraits, and medals. It may not be amiss to observe, that this work will comprehend only political papers, nothing connected with military affairs, and still less what is contained in the Memoirs of the prince recently published at Weimar, and at Paris. It will rather be composed of a collection of anecdotes and facts, heretofore unknown, which will throw great light upon various political events.

It is said that Madame de STAEL, who has resided for some years in Germany, and whose literary fame has extended throughout all Europe, is about to quit this part of the world for America, and that she intends to settle at New York, whither she will be accompanied by her friend, Mr. William Schlegel.

ITALY.

M. ANTONIO VIGNOZZI, of Florence, has discovered an easy and sure method of pointing a cannon at any particular object, either at sea or on land, by means of a small machine. This discovery increases the effects of artillery, and enables the most unskilful person to point with precision.

A Mosaic pavement has been discovered at the Villa Palumbara, at Rome. This discovery has occasioned various other researches. A year ago, a discobulus was found in the same place, and a very fine engraved stone, which was sold for 25 paoli, by the first possessor. The proprietor of the villa claimed the stone, and instituted a legal process against the workman who found it.

The temple of Vesta, at Rome, is to be restored as much as possible, and it is even intended to level the ground about that ancient monument.

The celebrated Roman sculptor, Canova, is at present engaged upon the tomb of Alfieri. He has just finished his two pugilists, which are placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican.

The researches commenced at Ostia, have

have been for some time suspended. Important discoveries might nevertheless be expected to be made there, if they were continued, as that town, formerly so spacious and opulent, was almost entirely overwhelmed by a sudden inundation of the Tyber, and all the valuable objects which it contained were buried in the mud of the river. If it were completely explored, it would exhibit an appearance not less interesting than Pompeii. People may still walk upon the tops of the houses, and trace out whole streets, by following the direction of the roofs. They may descend into some of these houses which have been cleared, and which are built in the same style as those of Pompeii. The only edifice that has been entirely disencumbered, is the temple of Neptune, situated on an elevation; that of Mercury, in which the deity is represented holding a purse, is cleared only in part. It was in this antique city, that Pagan found, among other ancient monuments, a very fine Venus, which is in high preservation, and disputes the palm of excellence with the Venus of the Capitol. It has been carried to England. At present, herds of buffaloes and wild bulls graze, as in former times, over the roofs of Ostia, so that the place cannot be approached without great caution.

During last winter, a phenomenon, which would appear incredible, were it not attested by a great number of persons of known veracity, occurred in the vicinity of Placentia. On the 17th of January, red snow fell upon the mountains in this department, and especially upon that known by the name of Cento-croci. A coat of white snow had covered the tops of these mountains, when several peals of thunder, accompanied with lightning, were heard. From this moment, the snow that fell was red; this continued for some time, after which white snow again fell, so that the red was inclosed between two strata of white. In some places, this snow was only of the color of peach-blossom, but in others of a deep red. Some of it was collected, and the water which it yielded, when melted, retained the same colour. The analysis of it by M. GUIBOUT, a chemist of Parma, promises interesting results. This phenomenon seems to furnish us with the means of explaining the showers of blood, which are mentioned by the ancients in their histories. We have already ascertained the existence of *psinites*, or stones fallen from the atmos-

phere, which the Greeks and Latins have spoken of; and now it is impossible to deny the reality of showers of a blood-red colour, which are described by the same authors.

RUSSIA.

Some curious particulars respecting one of the uncivilized tribes of this vast empire, are given in a letter, dated from the fortress of Troiz Rossawast, in Siberia, December 25, 1809. It is as follows: On the 28th of November, the Chorinziar Burætes held a solemn festival here, on occasion of the Sans Hur, or mysterious book of their religion, which they have received from Thibet. These people, called by the Russians Bratsky, came about the middle of the 17th century, with their chiefs, to the number of several thousands, from the frontiers of China, and settled to the south of the great lake Baikal, along the rivers Ona, Uda, and Aga. Till the year 1689, they lived unknown, and without fixing themselves in a permanent manner. In the sequel, their intercourse with Russia led them to become subjects to that government, to which they paid tribute, and performed the service of the frontiers. But after they had acquired a civil existence, still continuing attached to their religion, they began to devise the means of recovering its mysterious book, the Sans Hur. Their efforts for upwards of a century proved unsuccessful, because they had quitted their native country for a foreign land. At length, Calsan Marduitsen, the great chief of the eleven tribes, has had the good fortune to accomplish the pious wishes of the Burætes. As soon as he had received intelligence that the sacred book was approaching the Russian frontiers, he repaired hither, accompanied by the priests and chief persons of his nation, acquainted the public functionaries with the motive of his visit, and begged permission to receive the Sans Hur with due solemnity, according to their religious rites. Next day, about noon, six carriages arrived with the Sans Hur, which consists of one hundred and twelve volumes. In a seventh, was their Burchan, or idol, made of clay, and gilt all over. The Russian authorities were invited to the ceremony. The Chorinziars encamped in the extensive plain surrounding this fortress, and placed their lamas (priests) on carpets, cushions, mats, according to their rank and dignity; but others seated themselves on the bare ground on each side of a pulpit, covered with

with a magnificent canopy, adorned with two flags, and which was brought upon a carriage that preceded the others. They then began to read and sing the sacred book, to the sound of trumpets, cymbals, drums, and bells. Before the conclusion of the ceremony, the principal lamas saluted the great chief of the Chorinzians, and his retinue, with small books, with which they at the same time struck themselves on the head, and the chief bowed respectfully. The principal lamas then rose, and commenced their journey; stopping from time to time to shew their respect to the sacred objects which they were escorting. In this manner they went in procession before them the whole way. At length, after a journey of fifteen days, they reached the river Ona, on the banks of which the great chief resides. It is 370 wersts from this place. The chiefs of the eleven tribes, and several thousands of the Burzates, had assembled to receive the Sans Hur and the Burchan. The solemnities continued several days, during which, all the people met to hear the mysterious book read. The Chorinzians are said to have given a great quantity of furs and cattle to procure this book, to which they attach such great value.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Santa Fé, in New Grenada, dated August 19, 1809, mention the death of the celebrated MUTIS, the friend of Linnæus, and one of the greatest botanists of the age. This venerable and worthy man, had devoted upwards of fifty years to the examination of the vegetable productions of America. Attached at first as physician to the viceroy, the count of Casa Flores, he began

at his own expense to have drawings made by native painters, formed by himself, for the *Flora of Bagota*. This grand work he continued and greatly extended, since he was appointed director of the botanical expedition of New Grenada. He had collected in his house considerable herbaries, more than 1500 coloured drawings of new plants, philosophical and astronomical instruments, and a collection of botanical works, inferior only to that of the illustrious president of the Royal Society of London. M. Rea, one of Mutis's pupils, is the present director of the botanical garden of Madrid. His nephew, Don Sinforosa Mutis, has been commissioned by the government to complete the *Flora of Bagota*, for which no more than 566 descriptions of new species, have been found drawn up by the deceased. Messrs. Mutis and Rixa, two distinguished artists, natives of Santa Fé, are finishing the numerous drawings that were begun. M. Mutis, who in his old age had embraced the ecclesiastical profession, was equally distinguished for the variety and solidity of his attainments, and for the liberality and elevation of his sentiments. Previous to his death, he directed that his library, collections, and instruments, should be applied to the public use of his fellow-citizens. Europe is indebted to him for the important discovery of the Quinquina of New Grenada. The orange-coloured Quinquina of Santa Fé (*cinchona lanceifolia*), which is not inferior in quality to the bark of Loxa (*cinchona condaminea*), has become an important branch of commerce at the ports of Carthagena and Santa Martha.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

ARTS, FINE.

A PRINT of his Majesty, in the fiftieth Year of his Reign. By Mr. Rosenberg. Plain, 10s. 6d. colored, 14s.

The Architectural Antiquities of Wales. By Charles Norris, esq. No. II. 1l. 1s. proofs, 1l. 11s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Letters on Natural and Experimental Phi-

losophy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, and other Branches of Science pertaining to the Material World. By the Rev. J. Joyce. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London. By a Layman of Merton College, Oxford. 8vo. 9s.

BOTANY.

BOTANY.

Hortus Kewensis; or a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew. By the late Wm. Aiton. Enlarged by William Townsend Aiton, Gardener to his Majesty. Vol. I. 8vo. 12s.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to Algebra, designed for the Use of Students at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. By James Inman, A.M. Professor at the Royal Naval College. 8vo. 4s.

A Key to the eleventh Edition of Dr. Wanostrucht's French Grammar. By J. Cewellier, French Teacher at Alfred House Academy. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Annual Register, or a View of History, Politics, and Literature, for 1795. 8vo. 18s.

LAW.

The Trial of Abraham Lemon, Thomas Turner, Barton Wilson, John Webster, John Robinson Mullineux, and Charles Rowlinson, for a Conspiracy and Riot at the Theatre Royal Liverpool, in May last. 3s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Dissertation on the Retroversion of the Womb, including some observations on Extra-uterine Gestation. By Samuel Merriman, M.D. 3s.

A Popular Essay on the Structure, Formation and Management of the Teeth. By J. Fuller, surgeon-dentist, royal 12mo. 6s.

Description of the Treatment of an Affection of the Tibia, induced by fever. By Thomas Whately, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 2s. 6d.

Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Practice of Physic, Surgery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Pharmacy, for the use of Students who are about to pass the College of Surgeons, Medical or Transport Boards. By Robert Hooper, M.D. small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Pharmacopæiarum Collegiorum Regalium, Londini, Edinburgi et Eblanæ Conspectus Medicus, Virtutes, Doses et Morbos quibus putentur Medicamenta et præparata ostendens. By E. G. Clarke, M.D. 4s. 6d.

An Encyclopædia of Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Physiology, Pathology, Anatomy, Chemistry, &c. By John James Watt, surgeon, small 8vo. 8s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philanthropist, No. 1. (to be continued Quarterly). 2s. 6d.

The nefarious Practice of Stock-jobbing unveiled. By Thos. Mortimer, esq. 5s.

An Engraved Plan of the two intended Birmingham Water-works. 1s.

Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the Nature and Effects of Evangelical Preaching. Part IV. 4s. 6d.

Ingram's Ready Reckner. 1l. 1s.

Davis's Key to Bonycastle's Algebra, adapted to the eighth and last edition of that work. Second edition. 12mo. 5s. bound.

The Reformer; comprising twenty-two

Essays on Religion and Morality; with an appendix. 12mo. 6s. boards.

The Two Pictures, or a View of the Miseries of France, contrasted with the Blessings of England; earnestly recommended to the notice of every true Briton. 5s. per dozen.

A Warning to the frequenters of Debating Clubs; being a history of the rise and progress of those societies; with a report of the trial and conviction of John Gale Jones, the manager of the British Forum. 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Princy's Tales on Youth; being a series of original poetical and prose Pieces. 1s. 6d. extra boards.

A Chinese Prayer; translated for the mental improvement of fanatics of every denomination. 1s.

A Parliament Prayer; composed during the scarcity of bread in the year 1800, and most humbly recommended to the notice of Legislators. 1s.

The Printer's Assistant, including the new scale of Prices, and other tables, &c. By M. Mason. 1s.

NOVELS, TALES, ROMANCES.

Contes à ma Filles, par Bouilly. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Wieland, or the Transformation. By C. Brown. 3 vols. 15s.

Ormond, or the Secret Witness. By C. Brown. 3 vols. 15s.

POETRY.

Original Poetry, by Victor and Cazire. Royal 8vo. 4s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Sketch of the State of British India, with a view of pointing out the best means of civilising its inhabitants, and diffusing the general knowledge of Christianity throughout the Christian world; being the substance of an Essay to which the University of Aberdeen adjudged Dr. Buchanan's prize. By the Rev. James Bryce. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Crisis, or Can the Country be saved? briefly considered. 1s.

Present State of the Spanish Colonies, including a particular Report of Hispaniola, with a general Survey of the Settlements on the South Continent of America, and a concise statement of the sentiments of the people on their relative situation to the mother country. By William Walton, jun. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered, in a charge delivered at the Triennial Visitation, in June, 1810. By George Isaac Huntingford, D.D. F.R.S. Bishop of Gloucester. 8vo. 2s.

Remarks on the present State of Public Credit, and the Consequences likely to result from the Decease of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid and Sir Francis Baring. In a Letter to Wm. Manning, esq. M.P. By Erinaceus. 2s.

Phocion's Opinions on the Public Funds, the Paper Circulation, and the critical state of the United Kingdom. 1s.

THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY.

Twenty-four select Discourses from the Works of eminent Divines of the Church of England, and of others, never before published. 8vo. 10s.

The enlightning and invigorating Influence of shining Examples; represented in a Sermon preached at Carter Lane on the 16th September, 1810, occasioned by the death of Joseph Paice, esq. By Thomas Tayler. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, on Tuesday, June 12, 1810, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, being their tenth Anniversary. By the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D.

A Funeral Discourse, which was preached on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Barnes, D.D. at the Protestant Dissenter's Chapel, at Cockey Moor, on the 22d of July, 1810. By the Rev. Joseph Bealey. 1s. 6d.

Hints on Toleration; in five Essays, suggested for the Consideration of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and the Dissenters. By Philagatharches. 8vo. 12s.

Preparation for Armageddon. In which are included two Letters to a man called by himself and associates the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey, minister of the Gospel to the Jews; also Strictures on "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek text of the New Testament." By Granville Sharpe.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Stoney Stratford, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon, June 28, 1810. By the Rev. Latham Wainwright. 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Beauties of England and Wales. Vol. X. containing an Account of London and Middlesex. By Edward Wedlake Brayley. 8vo. 11. 3s. large paper 11. 17s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Twelve analyzed Fugues, with double Counterpoints in all Intervals, and introductory Explanations, composed for Two Performers on One Piano-forte or Organ, by A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 15s.

OF this article, so full of elaborate research, so replete with theoretical intelligence, and consequently so useful to all musical students properly so called, we cannot, perhaps, furnish to our readers a better description than by presenting them with the author's observations prefixed to the work; after premising ourselves, that the *execution* keeps pace with the *design*.

"The art of the Fugue, and of Double Counterpoint, has been so much neglected ever since the time of those two greatest fuguists John Sebastian Bach, and George Frederic Handel, that at present it is too generally despised, for want of being sufficiently known.

"And yet nothing in music deserves more to be cultivated than the knowledge of that art. For it teaches how a melody can be harmonized by other melodies; and how the inversion, transposition, and imitation of melodious parts, produces an abundance of sublime and interesting varieties, which the greatest genius and natural talent cannot make us invent, without such an assistance. And though double counterpoints are most at home in fugues, they may also be introduced in all other sorts of vocal and instrumental pieces, as will appear in numerous works of the best ancient and modern authors.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

"I have therefore attempted the present work, in which I endeavour to elucidate the above art by pieces for practical use, according to the rules given in my New Theory, and my Essay on Practical Composition; and which will be of equal utility in the study of that art, as travelling and seeing the different parts of the world, is in the study of geography. It consists of fugues in four regular parts; and the reason why I have set it for two performers, is, because in that form I could let every part move with more freedom, and yet render the playing more easy, than the setting it for one performer would have allowed.

"In these fugues, I presume to offer the public a more complete and more methodical school of double counterpoints, than has hitherto been known. For they shew counterpoints in almost every interval by itself, as well as in two, three, and four, intervals together. And those of the two last fugues, I believe to be new, as I do not know them to have been taught, or introduced in practice, by any former author.

"I wish that the pains which I have taken to render this work as useful as I would, may not be found quite unsuccessfully bestowed."

"*Norman's Song*;" written by Walter Scott, Esq. and composed by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

In this composition, the words of which are from the popular poem of the Lady of the Lake, Dr. Clarke, (who has so happily succeeded in setting to music many other similar productions) has acquitted

quitted himself with his usual ability. The expression is every where forcible and just, and the pleasingness of the melody not inconsiderably heightened by the ingenious construction of the accompaniments, and the well-chosen bass.

"*Allen's Cei,*" a Ballad; the Words by Joseph Blacket. The Music by a Lady. 1s. 6d.

Though the melody of this little song is not without its faults, we still trace in it the latent germs of genius, and have no doubt but that time and study will qualify the fair authoress to lay the public under considerable obligations to her Muse. If the metrical disposition of the words, and the facility of accent with which we occasionally meet, demand our notice, so also must we, in candour and in justice, speak with due commendation of the natural excellence of some of the passages, and say that they indicate much native talent, and sanction us in advising the lady (the young lady we presume) to persevere in cultivating the gifts of nature, and enable herself to add correctness of arrangement to beauty of conception.

Duets for the Piano-forte, selected and arranged from Handel's Te Deums, by I. Mazzinghi, esq.

With the construction of these duets we are greatly pleased. The original composition is, by its very nature, particularly calculated for the use to which Mr. Mazzinghi has here turned it; and he has certainly taken advantage of the numerous opportunities they offer for imitation, and the classical union of parts. Every effect to be expected from combinations having for their basis the fine and finished scores of Handel's Te Deums has been here attained, and every true votary of the old school will admire and applaud the execution.

"*The Heath this Night must be my Bed.*" Norman's Song, from the *Lady of the Lake*, by W. Scott, esq. The Music by T. Atwood, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Though Dr. Clarke of Cambridge, has also exercised his talents on "Norman's Song," we shall avoid invidious comparison, and say that Mr. Atwood has done himself much credit by the style in which he has treated Mr. Scott's lyric effusion. The pathos and general sombre that prevail through the melody, powerfully enforce the sentiment of the poet, and many of the passages are as novel as effective.

"*God Save the King;*" with additional Stanzas on the memorable Occasion of our venerable and

revered Monarch's entering into the Fiftieth Year of his Reign. Arranged by Gerardo Lanza, Jun. 5s.

This song, the music of which Mr. Lanza has arranged for the piano-forte and harp, with a vocal score and accompaniment for an orchestra and a military band, has never, perhaps, under all the various forms in which it has been presented to the public, appeared to greater advantage than in the edition now before us. The adscititious parts are judiciously applied; the accompaniment is florid and ingenious; and the effect, taken in the aggregate, highly complimentary to the compiler's judgment. The additional stanzas, by a clergyman of the established Church, are by no means unworthy the fine, old, simple, but noble air, to which they are applied; and in the verse praying for the cessation of wars and dire discord, will, we trust, meet the feelings of every true lover of his country's prosperity, and every friend of the best interests of humanity.

"*The Imprisoned Huntsman;*" a favourite Song. The Poetry from the *Lady of the Lake*, written by W. Scott, Esq. The Music composed by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"The Imprisoned Huntsman," is set with considerable force of expression; and the general cast of the air is perfectly consonant with the sentiment of the poetry. In a word, much merit, both as to taste and judgment, is discoverable in every part of this little composition.

Ellen's Song, "Ave Maria;" from the Lady of the Lake, written by W. Scott, esq. The Music composed by Thomas Atwood, esq. 2s.

Mr. Atwood, with whose professional merits we are too well acquainted not to expect from his hand compositions of a superior order, has not disappointed us in the present production. The melody of Ave Maria is, in several instances, purely his own; and while the expression is faithful to the author's sentiment and meaning, the bass is so well chosen, and accompaniments so judiciously constructed as to greatly enhance the general effect.

"*A Te che Adoro;*" Cavatina con Harpa Piano-forte accompagnamento. Composta dal Sigr. Paer. 1s. 6d.

The passages of this cavatina, though in themselves familiar and commonplace, are so ingeniously disposed, as not only to please the tasteful ear by their judicious succession, but to produce much novelty of effect.

"*The*

"*The Prime of Life*;" a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by M. Hoist. 1s. 6d.

This rondo, though not perhaps of prominent merit, is far from being destitute of claims to public notice. The subject is at least agreeable, and the digressive matter consistent and correct.

A Romance and Waltz for the Piano-forte, composed and inscribed to Miss M^{rs} Donel, of Newcastle,

County of Mayo, by I. W. Holden, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.

Many sprightly ideas succeed each other in this pleasing little production. The romance is strong in its character; and the waltz, at least as new as the numerous productions of that denomination already before the public will well admit.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1810.

A VERY remarkable number of cases where giddiness of the head or vertigo, has been the principal symptom, have recently occurred within the reporter's professional observation. In three of the cases the patients were females, in which it was attended with symptoms of hysteria: in the men, it was accompanied with features of hypochondriasis, which may in general be regarded as a masculine form of the same disease. The remedies in such cases must of course be varied according to the variety of causes which may produce, or circumstances which may attend, the malady. Purgatives have often a most important effect, although, even this class of medicine has perhaps been excessively extolled, and too extensively recommended. When the vertigo appears to have arisen from the state of the brain, or the nervous system in general, blisters applied to the head, are of almost infallible advantage.

Measles and scarlatina have been unusually prevalent. In the former as well as the latter disease, the reporter has recommended the sponging of the body with tepid water. This mode of washing in measles has not hitherto been common, but it perhaps deserves to be so, from the unequivocal utility which it has exhibited in the cases where the experiment has been made by the reporter.

The reporter has had several patients of late, who erroneously fancied that they were bilious. There is not indeed a more ordinary, nor perhaps a more mischievous, absurdity amongst the hypochondriacal, the hysterical, and the dyspeptic, than this imagination. The idea of an excess of bile often arises merely from those uneasy feelings in the abdomen that accompany indigestion; from a foul taste

and furred tongue on awakening, and from that sallowness of the skin which is usual in various cases of habitual, or constitutional weakness. But none of these circumstances, either separately or in combination, afford evidence of an overflow of bile: the uneasy feelings and the foul taste, may be attributed to the general bad condition of all the organs of digestion, from the mouth to the farther extremity of the alimentary canal. As for the yellow hue of the complexion, it may be accounted for by the unhealthy state of the cutaneous glands; the bile may have no share in it.

The reporter has certainly much raised his estimation of the powers of the Medical art by a more protracted experience of its operations; at the same time he is by no means disposed to regard every favourable termination of a disease as a cure of it. There is an inherent bias observable in the animal economy to restore health. "As the surface of a lake which clearly reflects the sky, and hills, and verdant scenes around its borders, when it is disturbed by the falling of a stone, immediately endeavours to recover its scattered images, and restore them to the same beautiful order in which they are wont to appear; in like manner, when the natural course of the animal economy is interrupted and disturbed by disease, the powers of the constitution are continually endeavouring to restore its organs to the perfect use of their functions, and to recover its usual vigour and serenity."*

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

October 26, 1810.

* Dr. Moore's Medical Sketches.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

COUNT Gottorp, the late King of Sweden, has been at Petersburg. Previous to his departure, he addressed a letter to the King and Diet of Sweden, wherein he upbraids them with their recent choice of a Crown Prince, which he terms ignominious and disgraceful in the highest degree, and consigns the government to eternal oblivion and contempt, as unworthy the consideration of their lawful monarch.

TURKEY.

By letters from Turkey, it appears that the Grand Signior has joined the Grand Vizier's army with a very considerable body of troops, and that still greater reinforcements were expected. The whole is calculated at 300,000 men. The Grand Signior is said to have sworn by the Prophet, that he will bring the war with Russia to a speedy and fortunate conclusion.

ITALY.

On the 14th July, the Senator Lucien Bonaparte, with his wife and children, and the greater part of his collection of works of art, embarked at Civita Vecchia, on board an American frigate for America.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The new governor of this colony, Lachlan M'Quarrie, esq. arrived there on board the Dromedary naval store-ship, on the 30th of December last, and on landing the next day, was received with the usual honours. Soon afterwards the troops formed a square, in the centre of which the governor took his station with his suite, and was received by a general salute. His Majesty's commission was then read, and his Excellency delivered a speech, expressive of his firm intention to exercise the authority with which he was invested, with strict justice and impartiality, and of his hopes that the dissensions and jealousies which had unfortunately existed in the Colony for some time previous, would be now terminated for ever. A proclamation was subsequently issued by the Governor on the 24th of February, noticing the profligate habits and dissolute manners of some of the colonists, and declaring his determination to encourage lawful marriage by every possible means, and to punish those persons who kept open licentious and disorderly houses.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Downing-street, Oct. 14, 1810.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship, from Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbra, the 30th September, 1810.

My Lord—While the enemy was retreating from Celerico and Francoo upon Vizen, the different divisions of militia and ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Colonel Trant, with his di-

vision, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th instant.

He took two officers and 100 prisoners; but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro.

I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands.

My dispatches of the 20th instant will have informed you of the measures which I had adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and if possible to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town.

On the 21st the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the rivers Criz and Dao; and Brigadier-general Pack retired across the former, and joined Brigadier-general Crawford at Mortagoa, having destroyed the bridges over those two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through the Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavourable for the operations of that arm.

On the 25th the whole of the 6th and of the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambadao; and Brigadier-general Crawford's division and Brigadier-general Pack's brigade, retired to the position which I had fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Busaco. These troops were followed in this movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by Brigadier-general Crawford with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance.

The 4th Portuguese Cacadores, which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the picquets of the 1st division of infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cataro, under Major Smith of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested.

The Sierra de Busaco is a high ridge, which extends from the Mondego in a northerly direction about eight miles.

At the highest point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Busaco. The Sierra of Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north-easterly direction beyond Vizen, and separates the valley of the Mondego from the valley of the Douro, on the left of the Mondego. Nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra d'Estrella.

All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or the other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the passage of an army, the approach to the top of the ridge on both sides being mountainous. As the approach of the enemy's whole army was on the ridge of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, Lieutenant-general Hill crossed that river, by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Colonel le Cor with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army; and Major-general Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons, in front of the Alva, to observe and check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry, observing the plain in the rear of its left, and the road leading from Mortagoa to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The 8th corps joined the enemy in our front on the 26th, but he did not make any serious attack on that day. The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line.

At six in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right, was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment, under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, and the 45th regiment under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Douglas, directed by Major-general Picton.

These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of Major-general Picton's division. His division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Colonel Champenond, directed by Colonel Mackinnon; Major-general Leith also moved to his left, to the support of Major-general Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 3d battalion royals, the 1st battalion, and the 2d battalion 38th regiment.

In these attacks Major-generals Leith and Picton, Colonels Mackinnon and Champenond of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Meade, Lieutenant-colonel Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, Major Smith of the 45th regiment, who was unfortunately killed, Lieutenant-colonel Douglas, and Major Birmingham of

the 8th Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves. Major-general Picton reports of the 9th and 2d Portuguese regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Sutton, and by Lieutenant-colonel de Aroujé Baccalar, and of the Portuguese artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Arentchild.

Major General Leith reports the good conduct of the royals, 1st battalion 9th, and 2nd battalion 38th regiment; and I beg to assure your lordship that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese regiment, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by Brigadier-general Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry, commanded by Brigadier-general Pack.

One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brigadier-general Crawford with the 48th, 52d, and 95th regiments, and the 1st Portuguese Cacadores, and driven down with immense loss.

Brigadier-general Cleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of Brigadier-general Crawford's division, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter.

In this attack Brigadier-general Crawford, Lieutenant-colonels Beckwith of the 95th, and Barclay of the 5d, and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 1st Portuguese Cacadores, and the 1st and 6th regiments, directed by Brigadier-general Pack, and commanded by Lieutenant-colonel de Rego Benito, Lieutenant-colonel Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry.

The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack of the 27th has been enormous.

I understand that the General of division Merle and General Maucou, are wounded; and General Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and 3 colonels, 33 officers, and 250 men.

The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters, that the loss in wounded is immense.

The enemy did not renew his attack excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from whence I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of captain Dansey, of the 38th regiment.

Having

Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road, I had directed Colonel Trant; with his division of militia, to march to Sardo, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto by the general officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Sul; and, notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardo till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco, and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favourable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at eleven at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra, yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains; that under my command, however, was already in the low country, between the Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although, from the unfortunate circumstance of the delay of Colonel Trant's arrival at Sardo, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favourable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation; and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops, in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving.

Throughout the contest upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in those which we have since made, the whole army has conducted themselves in the most regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried with ease, the soldiers have suffered no privations, have undergone no unnecessary fatigue, there has been no loss of stores, and the army is in the highest spirits.

I have received throughout the service, the greatest assistance from the general and staff officers.

Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer has given me the assistance which his experience enables him to afford me, and I am particularly indebted to the Adjutant and the Quartermaster-general, and the officers of their departments, and to Lieutenant-colonel Bannister, and the officers of my personal staff;

to Brigadier-general Howarth, and the Artillery; and particularly to Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, Captain Chapman, and the officers of the Royal Engineers.

I must likewise mention Mr. Kennedy, and the officers of the Commissariat, which department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your Lordship's attention to the merits of Marshal Beresford. To him exclusively, under the Portuguese government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined, and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now shown itself capable of engaging and defeating the enemy.

I have besides received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience and abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Estramadura, or in the northern Provinces, since I addressed your Lordship last.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th instant.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the course of the 23th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant. I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-camp Captain Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your lordship's notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Lord Wellington's Army, on the 23th and 26th.

Captain Hoey, Deputy Adjutant General of the 99th reg. severely wounded; Cornet Keating, of the 16th Light Dragoons, slightly; 2 sergeants, 5 rank and file, wounded, 7 rank and file missing.

The return in the action at Busaco on the 27th of September, is as follows: Major Smith, Captain Urquhart, and Lieutenant Onsley, of the 45th reg. and Lieutenant Henry Johnson, of the 88th, killed.

Wounded.---1st batt. 5th foot, Lieut.-col. Barclay, slightly. 70th foot, Lieutenant-colonel C. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General, ditto. 43d foot, Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington, ditto. 1st foot guards, Captain Marquis of Tweedale, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, ditto. 1st batt. 40th foot, Captain George Preston, aid-de-camp to Sir B. Spencer, ditto. 1st batt. 7th foot, Lieutenant Marr, ditto. 1st batt. 9th foot, Lieutenant Lindsay, severely. 2d batt. 24th foot, Captain Meachan, slightly. 2d batt. 38th foot, Lieutenant Miller, ditto. 1st batt. 45th foot, Major Gwyn, severely; Lieutenants Harris and Tyler, ditto; Lieutenant Anderson, slightly. 1st batt. 5th foot, Major Napier, severely. 1st batt. 52d foot, Captain George Napier, slightly; Lieutenant C. Wood, ditto. 5th batt. 6th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Williams, and Captain Andrews, ditto; Lieutenants Jorie and Eberstein, severely; Lieutenant Frankine, slightly. 74th foot, Lieutenant Cargill, severely. 1st batt. 79th foot, Captain Douglas, ditto. 2d batt. 83d foot, Lieutenant Colthurst, slightly. 1st batt. 80th foot, Major

for Silver, severely (since dead); Major McGregor, and Captain Dermott, severely; Captains Daisey and Bury, slightly; Lieutenants Fitzpatrick and Nickle, and Ensign Leonard, severely. 1st batt. of the line of the King's German Legion, 1 lieutenant Daring, slightly. 2d ditto, Major Wurm, ditto. Detachment 2d light ditto, Lieut. Stolte, severely.

Missing.---1st batt. 79th foot, Captain A. Cameron.

Total.---1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Serjeants, 97 rank and file, killed; 3 Lieutenant-colonels, 5 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 21 Serjeants, 3 drummers, 434 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, missing.

C. STEWART, Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

N. B. The officer and men returned missing, are supposed to be prisoners of war.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners of War, of the Portuguese Army, on the 27th of September.

Killed.---4 Captains, 2 subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 1 drummer, 82 rank and file.

Wounded.---1 Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 18 subalterns, 9 Serjeants, 478 rank and file.

Prisoners and Missing.---2 Serjeants, 18 rank and file.

Total.---Killed, 90; wounded, 512; prisoners and missing, 20.

Downing-street, October 25, 1810.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was last night received by the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To N. B. Edmondstone, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Calcutta.

SIR---I have the honor to report that the force, consisting of 1800 European and 1800 native troops, which the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, in Council, has been pleased to confide to my orders and directions, for the conquest of the island of Bourbon, arrived at Roderigues on the 20th of June.

From the unfavourable state of the weather, we were delayed at Roderigues until the morning of the 3d inst. when we weighed anchor, and proceeded to the point of rendezvous, fifty miles to windward of the island of Bonaparte, which point we reached at four o'clock on the evening of the 6th.

The first brigade, composed of his Majesty's 86th regiment, the first battalion of the 6th regiment of the Madras native infantry, and a small detail of artillery and pioneers, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Fraser, was ordered to land at Grand Chaloupe, and to proceed by the mountains direct against the west side of the enemy's capital; whilst the second, third, and fourth brigades, were to land at Riviere des Pluies, and to force the lines of defence extending from the Butte Redoubt on the north or sea side, to the Redoubt No. 11, on the south, and from thence to cross the rear of the town to the river St. Denis.

I received, however, a message from the left, that the enemy had sent out a trumpeter, with an officer, to demand a suspension

of arms, and on honourable terms to surrender the island. There was not a moment to be lost in saving an enemy completely in our power, and I accordingly issued immediate orders for the troops to halt.

Thus, sir, in a few hours, has this rich, extensive, and valuable colony, been added to his Majesty's dominions, with a population of upwards of 100,000 souls, and with a loss on our part comparatively trifling when the nature of the service is considered, a return of which accompanies this dispatch, with a copy of the capitulation.

I have deemed it proper, for the present, to divide the island into two districts, North East, and South West, in order to facilitate the distribution of the troops to the different out-posts, and I have the satisfaction to say, that those arrangements have been already effected, and that that part of the force intended to be employed on the ulterior object of the expedition, is now in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING,
Head-quarters, Lieut. Col. Comm.,
St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, July 24, 1810.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Flank Corps, Lieutenants Sprinks and Wannell, slightly wounded; His Majesty's 8th reg. Lieutenant John Graham Monro, killed; Major Wm. T. Edwards, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Michael Creaght, Brigade Major, dangerously wounded; Lieutenants Archibald McLean and A. K. Blackall, severely wounded; Lieutenant John Webb, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Wm. Richard White, severely wounded.

Total.---1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 7 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, and 1 seaman, wounded.

Capitulation for the surrender of St. Denis, the capital, and the whole Island of Bonaparte, agreed upon between Col. St. Susanne, commanding the Island of Bonaparte, for his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, &c. &c. on the one hand, and Commodore Rowley, commanding his Britannic Majesty's squadron, Lieutenant Colonel Keating, commanding his Britannic Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's land forces, and R. J. Farquhar, esq. on the other.

The whole of the island of Bonaparte shall be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty: the city of St. Denis at 12 o'clock to-morrow the 9th of July, and the other military stations in succession, as early as intelligence of the present capitulation can be communicated.

At 12 o'clock to-morrow, the French troops which occupy the arsenal and Imperial battery, shall evacuate their post, and the grenadier company of his Majesty's 16th regiment, and the grenadier company of the 6th Madras native regiment, will take possession of them, when the French flag will be struck, and that of his Britannic Majesty displayed.

The troops of the line and Garde Nationale shall be allowed all the honours of war; they shall march out of the city with the arms and baggage, drums beating, matches lighted, together with their field artillery; they

they are to lay down their arms on the sea-face, in front of the imperial battery: the troops of the line are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and to be embarked as such for the Cape of Good Hope, or for England.

In consideration of the distinguished character of Colonel St. Susanne, and his officers, and of their gallant defence of the place, the officers of all ranks are allowed to preserve their swords and military decorations; they are to continue prisoners of war, and to embark for the Cape of Good Hope, or for England. Colonel St. Susanne and his family shall be allowed a passage to the Isle of France, or to France, upon his giving his parole of honour not to serve during the war, or till he shall be regularly exchanged.

Funeral honors shall be paid to the French officers who have fallen in the battle, according to their respective ranks.

An inventory shall be made of property of all descriptions belonging to the state, which shall be delivered over to the person appointed by the English government to receive it.

All warlike stores, magazines, provisions, charts, plans, and archives, are included in this article.

The laws, customs, and religion, of the inhabitants, as well as their property of all descriptions, shall be respected and insured to them.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

BAKER Robert, Raynor, Nottingham, innholder. (Wife, Nottingham, and Barber, Fetter lane)
Barlow Thomas, Westmorland Place, Middlesex, brewer. (Hewitt and Kirk, Coachster and Hurd, Temple)
Barratt William, East Retford, Notts, grocer. (Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho and Hannam, East Retford)
Bartolozzi Gaetano, late of Well Street, St. Mary le bone, printfeller, but now in the King's Bench. (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick Street, Golden Square)
Bates James Henry, Rotherhithe, tailor. (Haney, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars)
Bayley Christopher, Bath, pastry cook and woollen draper. (Highmore, Bath lane, London; and Wingate, Bath)
Bennett William, Piccadilly, linen draper. (Tilson, Chatham Place, Blackfriars)
Berry Samuel, Buckfast Abbey, Devon, woollen manufacturer. (Williams and Darke, Prince's Street, Bedford row, and Terrell, Exeter)
Bethell John Fenn, Hackney, baker. (Kenrick, Hatfield Street, Christ church, Surry)
Blundell Ralph, Liverpool, victualer. (Carr, Liverpool, and Blackstock, Temple)
Brook Joseph, Huddersfield, York, Stationer. (Stephenson, Holmherth and Batty, Chancery lane)
Brooksbank William, Churhill, York, shopkeeper. (Granger, Leeds, and Crofley, Holborn court, Gray's inn)
Browne John Hutchinson, Camberwell, merchant. (Swain, Steven and Maples, Old Jewry)
Bullocke Charles, Cockspur Street, coffee house keeper. (Vizard and Hutcliffe, New Square, Lincoln's inn)
Burgess Thomas, Tildesley Banks, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Edis, Chancery lane, and Johnson and Lonsdale, Manchester)
Butler Edward, late of Deptford, common brewer, but now of Bride lane, London. (Langham, Bartlett's buildings)
Carr James, North Shields, grocer. (Reed, Newcastle; and Fairless, Staple's inn)
Cherham Henry, Fetter lane, hatter. (Berridge, Hatton Garden)
Chiffence Thomas, Batcombe, Somerset, miller. (Warry, New inn, and Evered, hepton Mahet)
Clements Robert, Norwich, appraiser. (Simpson and Rackham, Norwich, and Winous Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane)
Cock Alexander, and David, Marshal Street, St. James's, army clerks. (Parker, Temple)
Cottle Robert, Manchester, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn and Belk, Pontefract)
Cox James, Kennington, painter. (Trowhitt, Lyon's inn)
Coxon George, Church Street, Ch. St. Church, Surry, millwright. (Lane, Lawrence Poultry Hill)
Crickmore Thomas, Skinner Street, powderer. (Warne, Old Broad Street)
Crow John, Dean Street, Westminster, carpenter. (Popkin, Dean Street, Soho)
Cutting William, Bacton, Suffolk, butcher. (Bignold, Jew Norwich)
Dickson Isaac, Liverpool, merchant. (Blakebell and Makinson, Temple, and Aicroft, Liverpool)
Elkins Charles Jenkins, and Vincent May, Liverpool, razor and hair manufacturers. (Stanifreet and Windle, Liverpool, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
Evans Joshua, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Mangall, Warwick Square, and Kay, Bolton)

Everett Francis, Woolley, Wilts, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Pearke, Crane court, Fleet Street, and Phene, Fekham)
Fosberry William, and Edward Ingleby, Liverpool, merchants. (Stanifreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
Francis John, Cambridge, corn factor. (Ney and Pope, Mincing lane)
Garner Thomas, Dudley, Worcester, grocer. (Robinson, Dudley, and Anlice and Cox, Temple)
Gill Joseph, Upper Mary le bone Street, leather cutter. (Jeyes, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square)
Glover Mary and Elizabeth, Kidderminster, milliners. (Hallen, Kidderminster, and Bigg, Hanton Garden)
Gluyas William and Oliver, Marazion, Cornwall, dealers. (Johns, or Edmonds, Penzance, and Price and Browne, Lincoln's inn)
Gough John, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, victualer. (Tilson, Chatham Place)
Greene William Theophilus, and William Metcalfe, Austin Friars merchants. (Fairlie and Francis, Lincoln's inn)
Hall Robert, Swansea, dealer. (Housfield, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street)
Hamilton Robert, Old Broad Street, underwriter. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman Street)
Haywood John, Wood Street, Cheapside, woollen draper. (Smith, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square)
Heath Richard, jun. London road, southwark, coachmaker. (Smith, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square)
Henderson John, Lambeth, silk and calico printer. (Hraling, Lawrence lane, Cheapside)
Hewlett Thomas, Southborough, Kent, gunpowder manufacturer. (Warry, Norfolk Street, Strand)
Hills Peter, Shoe lane, dealer in spirits. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
Hills Thomas, Abbey Mills, West Ham, miller. (Matthews and Randall, Castle Street, Holborn)
Hobson James, Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner. (Buckley, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
Hollingdale William, Riverhead, Kent, linen draper. (Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark, and Craw, Sevenoaks)
Hordern Anthony, St. John's Street, potter. (Chippendale, Great Queen Street)
Hudson Henry, Newgate Street, tavern keeper. (Sherwood, Canterbury Square, Southwark)
Hughes Thomas, and Christopher Sevecke, Bishopgate Street, drapers. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court)
Hutchinson William, Smith's Buildings, Leadenhall Street, wine merchant. (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad Street)
Ingham John, and David Fox, Bradford, York, calico manufacturers. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Crofley, Bradford)
Jackson Francis, jun. Great Driffield, York, druggist. (Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, and Cotsworth, Hull)
Jarritt George, Piccadilly, hatter. (Rhodes, Cook and Handley, St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell)
Jewell John, Angel Street, London, tailor. (Young, Vine Street, Piccadilly)
Johnson Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves and Browne, Liverpool)
Johnson James Alexander, Friar's Street, Blackfriars road, maker. (Silver, Aldersgate Street)
Jones Edward, Doddinghurst, Essex, victualer. (Hensley, Ongar and Harvey, Cusitor Street)
Jones David William Charles, Hanford Place, Blackfriars road, gauze dresser. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court)

Joseph

- Joseph Aaron, and George Sheppard, Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothiers. (Rotton, Frome, and Ellis, Hatton Garden)
- Juke John Batty, Hull, merchant. (Frost's, Hull and Roffe and son, Bartlett's buildings)
- Kay James Tharple, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Kays, Bolton-le-Moors, and Butterfield, Coppice row, Clerk-crowell)
- Kelland Richard, Sandford, Devon, tanner. (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Terrell, Exeter)
- Kennett Richard, Cheapside, hatter. (Harrison, Old City Chambers, Bishopgate street)
- Kennett Richard, and Osborn Pughon, Cheapside, hatters. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)
- Knight John Procter, Fore street, cheesemonger. (Taylor, Fore street)
- Knowles Thomas, late of Leeds, York, but now a prisoner in Rothwell goal, ironmonger. (Parker and Brown Sheffield, and Blagrove and Walter, Symond's inn)
- Lazarus Jacob, and Godfrey Alexander Cohen, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street, merchants. (Annelley and Bennett, Angel court)
- Leeming Thomas, Salford, Lancashire, timber merchant. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Edge, Manchester)
- Lewis Thomas, Cuthion court, broad street, wholesale ironmonger. (Mason and Rogers, Foster lane)
- Loat William, Little Ormond street, plasterer and paper hanger. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square)
- Longmore Samuel, Bristol, linen draper. (Hayly, Bristol)
- Loud Thomas, Devonshire street, Queen square, pianoforte maker. (Collins and J. Weller, Spital square)
- Mac Alpin John, Bristol, merchant. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
- Marth Charles, Wolverhampton, grocer. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Thomas, staple inn)
- Martin Thomas Overton Flint, dealer. (Brown, Wrexham, and Kinderley and Co. Gray's inn)
- Mason Philip, Bristol, boot and shoe-maker. (Stephens, Bristol and Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- McLeod Thomas Harrison, Tokenhouse yard, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court)
- McNair Archibald, Abchurch lane, London, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court)
- Moore William, West Smithfield, oilman. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Morland James, Dptford, coal dealer. (Metcalf, Basinghall street)
- Munt John, and Thomas Adams, Leadenhall street, hat-makers. (Rivington, Fenchurch building)
- Neave Thomas and Moses, Bickton, Hants. millers. (Pearce, Ely Place, and Hooper, Ringwood)
- Nicholls William, Piccadilly, linen draper. (Wilks, Hoxton square)
- Nisbett Samuel, Hackney, exchange-broker. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho)
- Norburn Walter, High Holborn, linen draper. (Warne, Old Broad street)
- Nutt William, Leicester, grocer. (Greaves, Leicester and Wilson, Temple)
- Nutter Hannah and John, and Thomas Wake, Huddersfield, York, merchants. (Allison, Huddersfield, and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court)
- O'Donoghue Bartholomew, Widcombe, Somerset, wine merchant. (Smith, Bristol)
- Packham William, Appledore, Kent, victualler. (Fowle, New Romney, and Barnes, Clifford's inn)
- Papillon Peter Francis, Bermondsey, calico printer. (Pulley, Fore street)
- Parkin Thomas, Broad street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court)
- Pearce William, Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool)
- Peirce Thomas, and William Abbott P. Chapman, Wiltshire, clothiers. (Barton, Warrminster, and Northole and Portal, Essex street, Strand)
- Pickering Thomas, Moore street, Westminster, victualler. (Fletcher, Hyde street, Bloomsbury)
- Price John and Thomas, Bristol, wine merchants. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Inner Temple)
- Pywell John, Oxford, horse dealer. (Tomes, Oxford, and Pugh, Bernard street, Russell square)
- Reynoldson Thomas, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Knight, Manchester)
- Robertson William, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)
- Robillard Nicholas, Weymouth, merchant. (Henning, Weymouth, and Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn)
- Rogers John sen. and jun. Fort place, Bermondsey, builders. (Wasbrough, Copthall court)
- Rowton William, and Thomas Morhall, Chester, bankers. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place)
- Russell Edward, York street, Southwark, merchant. (Bishop, Holborn court, Gray's inn)
- Salmon Abraham, Wells, clothier, merchant. (Harris and son, Castle street, Hounditch)
- Savage Daniel, Coaley, Gloucester, pig dealer. (Okey, Gloucester, and Chilton, Lincoln's inn)
- Schar Charles, Prince's street, Cavendish square, tailor. (Lane, Lawrence, Poultry hill)
- Senior John Aive thurpe, York, clothier. (Lee, Wakefield and Sykes, and Knowles, New Inn)
- Shaw Richard, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, merchant. (Walsh and Ward, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
- Shepard George, Cannon street road, St. George's in the East, oilman. (Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square)
- Sidford John, Calne, Wilts. auctioneer. (Frowd and Co. Serle street, Lincoln's inn, and Mole Melkham)
- Smith Matthew, Charlton, Kent, rope maker. (Maug-nail, Warwick square)
- Smith Joseph, Maningham, York, cotton merchant; Evans, Hatton Garden, and Croxley, Bradford
- Spicer Joseph, Fulkstone, mariner. (Rippon, London road, Southwark)
- Stevens Charles, Millericay, Essex, baker and saddler. (Cutting, artist's buildings)
- Stork John, High Holborn, dealer in flour. (Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's Fields)
- Suter George, Broad street, Bloomsbury, victualler. (Aldridge and Smith, Lincoln's inn)
- Swan George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Bell and Brodick, Bow lane, and Seymour, Newcastle)
- Swann William, Shiffnall, Salop, breeches maker. (Buck-nall, Albrighton, and Griffith, James street, Bedford row)
- Sykes Joseph, Queen street, Cheapside, sugar factor
- Novill New Bridge street, Blackfriars
- Taylor Charles, Bristol, overfirth. (Vizard and Hutch-ison, Lincoln's inn, and Harris jun. Bristol)
- Teidemman William sen. and jun. Portsmouth, tavern-keepers. (Poulton, Portsmouth, and Shotton, Sep-tions house, London)
- Thacker John, Bury St. Edmunds, brandy merchant. (Payne, Fenchurch street)
- Thibault Francis, Great way-le bone street, working Jeweller. (Hobson, Dorset street, Salisbury square)
- Thomas Thomas, late of Charterhouse square Jeweller, but now a prisoner in the Marshalsea. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden church yard)
- Thomas John, Northam, brandy merchant. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street)
- Thomas John, Llanrhymair, Montgomery, Rannel ma-nufacturer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden, and Marsh, Llanidloes)
- Tosley Robert, Hamptonwick, Middlesex, maltster. (Holmes, Great James street, Bedford row)
- Tugwell Thomas, Northam, tanner. (Osbaldeston, Lit-tle Tower street)
- Turner Robert, Hull, grocer. (Martin, Hull)
- Vaux John, Cuthion court, Broad street, broker. (Bar-rows and Vincent, Basinghall street)
- Wales Charles Henry, Vigo lane, Piccadilly, printer. (Anstice and Cox, Temple and Thompson, Stamford)
- Ward Robert, Old street, victualler. (Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square)
- Whitebrook William, Crutched friars, wine merchant, (Sheppard, Dean street, Southwark)
- Willon John Offett, York, clothier. (Clarkson, Essex street, Strand, and Clarkson, Wake old)
- Wright John sen. Great Russell street, upholsterer. (Pat-ten, Cross street, Hatton Garden)
- Wylie Henry, Mitre court, Abgate, merchant. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Alcocks Joseph, Nettlebed, Oxford, victualler, Oct. 16
- Anderson John, Stockport, Chester, draper, Oct. 30
- Apthorp Charles Ward, Bridge street, Blackfriars, mer-
chant, November 24
- Armstrong John, High street, Southwark, linen draper,
November 10
- Arton John, Great Driffield, York, grocer, October 16
- Ascough James, Leeds, York, wooldaper, November 10
- Ascough George, Gerv. ux. York, wooldaper, Nov. 10
- Audin Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor, October 13
- Baker George, City Road, coach maker, November 5
- Ball James Belcher, jun. Kennington, coach master, Nov. 10
- Barns John Truro, Cornwall, mercer, November 20
- Baister John, Strand, tailor, October 27
- Barie Andrew, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, October 15
- Beefley Francis, and Thomas Owen, Road lane, wine and
brandy merchants, November 5
- Bennett James, Plymouth, haberdasher, November 3
- Bennett Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, October 27
- Berridge William, Maiden lane, Wood street, hosier,
November 3
- Berry Joseph, Manchester, calico printer, October 13
- Bignell William, Great St. Helen's, broker, November 3
- Blackburn W. Leeds, York, wooldaper, November 14
- Bonner Francis Henry, Fleet street, Stationer, November 3
- Boulton George, Charing Cross, coach proprietor, No-
vember 10
- Brewer Thomas, Baldwin's gardens, Gray's inn lane, tin
plate worker, November 10
- Broadbent F. H. Stourport, Worcester, boat builder,
November 13
- Brown John, Little Eastcheap, cheesemonger, Nov. 3
- Brown Stephen, Bloxwich, Stafford, rope maker, Oct. 30
- Brown Stephen, and William Huddell, Bloxwich, Stafford,
rope makers, October 30
- Browne J. and J. Powell, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 12
- Byton David, New Road, St. Pancras, Butuary, Nov. 10
- Burge John, Castle Carey, Somerset, stocking maker,
October 20
- Castell Samuel, and Walter Powell, Lombard street,
bankers, November 24
- Chapman William, Beverley, York, linen draper, Nov. 12
- Chinery Francis, Oxford street, linen draper, October 30
- Christian William, Liverpool, attorney, October 27
- Clancy William, St. Mary Axe, merchant, November 3
- Coleman John, Liverpool, fruit baker, October 15
- Collins Letitia, Halfmoon street, milliner, November 5
- Couthard Joseph, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 22

- Cox James and John Smith, Manchester, auctioneers, November 6
 Crean Edward, Margaret Street, Cavendish square, carpenter, November 3
 Curtis R. Worcester, linen draper, November 13
 Davey James, East Anstey, Devon, yeoman, November 1
 Davidson John, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, merchant, November 3
 Davis T. Haverford West, mercer, November 15
 Devenish Ann, and Henry Newport, Villier's Street, Strand, upholsterers, October 12
 Dinsdale Joseph, Hull dealer, October 30
 Dodd J. Pall Mall, hatter, November 10
 Duckworth Thomas, Farnold, Lancashire, victualler, October 15
 Duffield George, Bermondsey, hearth rug manufacturer, November 3
 Elderton Harry, Bristol, money scrivener, November 17
 Elliott Thomas, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, tailor, October 30
 Elfen John, Newmarket, carpenter, October 31
 Emmett H. J. and J. Gerrard Street, tailors, November 15
 Eustace William, Little Carter Lane, Doctor's Commons, cabinet maker, November 10
 Forster Richard, High Street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger, November 3
 Foster Robert, Kingsland road, silkman, November 3
 Free William Henry, Broad Street, Hoxley-down, merchant, November 24
 German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hofier, November 3
 Gibson John, Liverpool, tailor, November 9
 Good Timothy, Hull, shoemaker, October 16
 Hale Harry and Harry Haggard H, Birchin lane, oilmen, October 17
 Hall Thomas, Berwick on Tweed, merchant, November 6
 Hanson Joseph, Hurst Green, Sussex, innkeeper, Nov. 10
 Hanson Thomas, Battle, Sussex, innkeeper, November 10
 Hanson Joseph, Hurst Green, and Thomas Hanson, Battle, innkeepers, November 10
 Hart George, Woolbridge, Suffolk, brewer, November 2
 Hey Thomas, Lombard Street, Fleet Street, dealer in spirituous liquors, November 3
 Hinde J. Bucklersbury, wholesale grocer, October 21
 Holloway John, Peter St, Swinburn's lane, wine merchant, November 10
 Holton Robert, Woodburn, Bucks, maltster, October 17
 Head William, Farnham, Hants, contractor for cattle, November 3
 Howell William, Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Oct. 13
 Howell Parry, London road, surry haberdasher, Nov. 10
 Howle John, Wantage, Berks, currier, November 10
 Hughes Henry, Worcester, hatter, October 30
 Hunt Robert, Nottingham, mercer, October 17
 Hutchinson John Hay, Poland Street, victualler, Nov. 13
 Ivory John, Mark lane, baker, October 17
 Jackes William, Guilford Street, Blackfriars' road, corn dealer, November 13
 Jarvis James, Bath, victualler, November 5
 Jefferys Nathaniel, Pall Mall, Jeweller, November 6
 Jones William, Woolwich, tailor, November 10
 Kerry John, Little Newport Street, Long Acre, haberdasher, October 13
 Kline George, Coventry Street, tailor, November 10
 Knight Edward, Hoxleydown lane, lighterman, Oct. 27
 Lance Christopher, Grosvenor place, baker, October 23
 Locker John, Liverpool, woollen draper, November 10
 Lindall William, Leeds, York, spirit merchant, Nov. 10
 Lines J. Upper Queen Street, Rotherhithe, smith, Nov. 13
 Lloyd Samuel, Paddington, Middlesex, grocer, October 30
 Lucas Nathaniel and Charles, Berks, Pancras lane, merchants, November 10
 Macleod W. Upper Crown Street, Westminster, army agent, November 10
 Marth Rachel, Rayleigh, Essex, linen draper, December 1
 Mathias John, Brighton, hater, November 10
 Matthews James, Hertford mealman, October 17
 McDowell William, Tottenham court, St. Pancras, linen draper, October 23
 Mitchell William, Turnwheel lane, sugar factor, Nov. 13
 Mott Joseph, jun. Newbury, Berks, timber dealer, Oct. 24
 Murray Thomas, Paternoster row, Spitalfields, shoe manufacturer, October 17
 Newcombe John, Exeter, victualler, November 9
 Newman Robert, Dartmouth, Devon, ship builder, Oct. 25
 Newman J. Bishopsgate Street without, linen draper, November 13
 Oldham Joseph, Melton, Suffolk, grocer, November 2
 Parke William, Liverpool, spirit merchant, October 24
 Parker Michael, Ripon, shopkeeper, November 1
 Parker George, Chancery Street, Oxford road, British wine maker, November 17
 Farnell Robert, Newent, Gloucester, tanner, November 1
 Parr Robert, Watlin's Street, wholesale haberdasher, November 10
 Payler T. Greenwich, merchant, November 10
 Payne James, West Square, Southwark, army contractor, November 5
 Pearce William, Dover, cordwainer, November 13
 Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oil and colourman
 Pears Samuel, Bread Street, warehouseman, Nov. 17
 Perkins Abraham, Stamford, Lincoln, grocer, October 23
 Perkins John, Queen Street, Cheapside, stationer, Nov. 5
 Petrie John Kempton and John Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, November 3
 Phillips Thomas, Plough court, Lombard Street, merchant, October 5
 Popplewell James, and James Jepson, Lawrence, Pountney lane, brokers, November 17
 Potts Lawrence, Bristol, cutler, October 26
 Prime James, and Jeremiah Smith, Birmingham, and of Snowhill, London, hosiery, and dealers in lace, Oct. 27
 Pugh George, and James Davis, Old Fish Street, chemists, November 10
 Pyke Duncombe, Bishopsgate Street, hatter, November 10
 Railey Thomas, and James Hunt, Hull, brewers, Oct. 16
 Read Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford Square, stable keeper, October 23
 Richardson Abraham, St. Dunstan's hill, Tower Street, victualler, November 13
 Rickman W. Northampton, linen draper, November 10
 Rooke Thomas, Bengoe, Herts, farmer, Nov. 6
 Roper Robert, Houndsditch, timber merchant, Nov. 10
 Rose Thomas, Drewcatt, Marlborough, tallow chandler, October 25
 Rothery T. Leeds, York, woollapler, November 14
 Sayer Joseph, Upper North Place, Gray's inn lane, coach and harness maker, October 30
 Scott John, Strand, bookfeller, December 1
 Seager Stephen Page, Maidstone, dealer, Nov. 10
 Sellers Robert, Sculcoates, York, grocer, Nov. 6
 Shafe John, Shoe lane, copper plate maker, Oct. 23
 Shevill W. Bury Street, Wapping, dealer, Nov. 13
 Shillibeer Henry, Slatchford Plymouth Dock, auctioneer, Oct. 24
 Silverlock Henry, Havant, Hants, linen draper, Oct. 8
 Simmons Benjamin, late of Newcastle Street, Strand, shoemaker, but now in the King's Bench, Nov. 13
 Skelton James, Bramley, Size lane, merchant, Oct. 23
 Skinner David, Newington Causeway, cabinet maker, Nov. 3
 Soanes Robert, Mark lane and Deptford, provision merchant, Nov. 10
 Spencer John, High Street, Mile End, victualler, Nov. 10
 Sprague Gilbert, Topsham, Devon, rope maker, Nov. 10
 Spring Redshaw, Caistor, Lincoln, mercer, Nov. 5
 Stanford Edward, Castle Street, Leicester field, livery stable keeper, Nov. 3
 Steedman George, and John M Lean, Lamb Street, potato merchants, Oct. 23
 Stevenson Thomas, Snow's fields, Bermondsey, woollapler, Oct. 23
 Stenson Samuel, Axbridge, Somerset, baker, Nov. 1
 Storey Joseph and Robert, St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, linen drapers, Nov. 6
 Sweeting John, Old Bond Street, tailor, Oct. 23
 Symonds John, Ramfden, Oxford horse dealer, Oct. 16
 Taylor M. J. Latham, and E. Belcher, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 13
 Traill John, Frodingham, Lincoln, beast jobber, Nov. 6
 Trier Richard George, Parson's Green, Fulham, baker, October 30
 Troutbeck William Henry, Minorities, victualler, Nov. 3
 Turner P. Market Rafton, Lincoln, grocer, Nov. 13
 Tutin Ralph, Chandos Street, Covent Garden, cheesemonger, October 20
 Valentine Richard and John, Mumford's court, Milk Street, warehousemen, October 17
 Wake William, Spital square, silk weaver, October 30
 Wallis James, Fleet Street, engraver, Nov. 3
 Ward James, Bermondsey, brewer, November 2
 Wardman Thomas, Horton, York, calico manufacturer, October 24
 Watton John, sen. and jun. and Joseph Watton, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 13
 Weale Philip, Kingston, Hereford, tailor, Nov. 5
 Watts B, Finch lane, Cornhill, broker, Nov. 10
 Weightman Thomas, Newgate Street, mercer, Nov. 17
 Weightman W, Birmingham, mercer, Nov. 10
 Wells Thomas, and George Owen Tucker, Bankside, Surrey, timber merchants, Nov. 5
 Wilcocks Thomas, Exeter, tallow chandler, Nov. 1
 Williams William, Lad Lane, victualler, October 17
 Wood Thomas, Sheffield, merchant, October 11
 Wright Charles, Alugate, tobacconist, November 3
 Young Gaven, and Gaven, Glennie, Budge row, merchants, Nov. 12

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON Wednesday, October 3, the Coffre-dam, at the Limehouse entrance of the West India Docks, erected for the purpose of keeping out the water, while the building of the wing-wall of the lock was going on, gave way. At nearly high water, in the afternoon, the

workmen employed in excavating the earth for the foundation, having observed the water to burst underneath the piles, were ordered to remove immediately from the dam. The confidence, however, reposed in its security, from the immense strength of the braces, &c.

was still such, that hopes were entertained that it would not entirely give way; but in a few minutes, the piles, which were upwards of thirty feet long, were forced perpendicularly into the air; the water of course filled the dam, and the effects were immediately felt in the bason, though not to the extent that might have been expected. Fortunately no lives were lost. The situation of the dam was so much exposed that not less than from thirty to forty vessels passed every tide. Many of these, in passing (notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the dock master), came with a severe crash against the dam, and from this circumstance, and the pressure of about fifteen hundred thousand tons of water, the blowing up of the whole was not to be wondered at.

Early on Friday morning, October 5, a dreadful fire broke out at a large warehouse, nearly adjoining Mr. Calvert's brewhouse, in Thames-street, which at first threatened the destruction of the whole of that immense building, and even of the barges on the river; but by the timely arrival of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under about three o'clock; but not till the whole of the extensive warehouse was burnt to the ground, and two or three houses damaged. The loss by this conflagration is computed at 15,000*l*. No lives were lost.

The Royal Cockpit, St. James's Park, so long the receptacle of the most cruel recreation, so long the resort of the cheat and of the pick-pocket, is now no more. The governors and trustees of Christ's Hospital, to whom the ground belongs, met on the spot the very day the lease expired, and gave directions for the immediate erasement of the buildings.

The monument decreed to Lord Nelson by the City of London, in Guildhall, is now executed in marble, and placed to correspond with that of Lord Chatham. At the top of a pyramid or obelisk the name of Nelson is inscribed within a wreath of oak; and very properly, as alluding to his great patriotism: beneath the names of his most famous achievements are recorded by the city of London, who, with the mural crown on her head, has just put the last letter to the word "Trafalgar." On the left hand of the beholder, Britannia, surrounded with her usual attributes, is represented sitting, and woefully musing upon a medallion, bearing the likeness and name of the departed hero. On the foreground, a gigantic figure of Neptune, lying down, the right hand elevated, and in the attitude of sudden astonishment, seems to witness, at a distance, the glorious but dearly-bought victory, which closed the wonderful career of Lord Nelson. On the basis of the Cenotaph, between two small niches, each containing, in demi-relievo, the figure of a sailor, of excellent workmanship, is a tablet ready to receive the inscription; and under, in a

bold and well-executed bas-relief, the battle of Trafalgar.

MARRIED.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Captain Thomas Fraser, of the Madras engineers, to Mrs. Ann Brown, relict of Henry Brown, esq. late commercial resident at Ramnad.

At Hammersmith, William Marshall, esq. to Mrs. Cloud, widow of Mr. Thomas C.

At Mary-le-bone, Count Melchior de Polignae, third son of the Duke de Polignae, to Alphonsine, eldest daughter of Madame le Vasson de la Touche.—Peter Aime Ouvry, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster, to Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of John Delamain, esq. of Berner's-street.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Vernon, esq. to Miss Billingham, niece of the late William Martin, esq. of Tewkesbury.

At St. James's, Sir George Warrander, bart. to the Honorable Anne Boscawen, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.—Edward H. Nevinston, esq. of Saville-row, to Miss C. Bonney, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire.

Robert Shafto Adair, esq. eldest son of William A. esq. of Cumberland-place, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Strode, of Kenington-palace.

Dr. Faulkner, physician to the Forces, to Mrs. Assiotti, relict of George A. esq. deputy-commissary-general for North Britain.

At Putney, John Winter, jun. esq. of St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, to Miss Gordon, daughter of Charles G. esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and of Berkhamstead, Herts.

At Hackney, Mr. William Seamour, of Fenchurch-buildings, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. George Adams, of Stamford-hill.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Joseph Brecknell, esq. to Lady Catharine Colyear, daughter of the Earl of Portmore.

At St. Pancras, Thomas Hunter, esq. of Hammersmith, to Francis Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Abraham, esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.—William Johnson, esq. banker, of Stamford, to Charlotte, daughter of Matthew Consett, esq. of Guilford-street.

At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Rev. T. Scales, of Wolverhampton, to Christiana, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Simpson, divinity tutor at the Independent Academy, Hoxton.

At Great Ealing, John Griffin, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of F. Tyler, esq.

George M. Hoare, esq. of Morden-lodge, Surry, to Angelina Frances, daughter of James Greene, esq.

At Newington Butts, John Hopkins, esq. to Mrs. Berridge, late of Alfred-place, Southwark.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson, to Miss Butterworth, daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Coventry.

DIED.

DIED.

At an advanced age, *Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield*, widow of the late Joseph Hatfield, esq. of Fishlake, Yorkshire.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, *Mrs. Milne*, widow, 75.

In Stratton street, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury.

In Golden square, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, *Mrs. Wodgate*, mother of Mr. W. attorney, 80.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, *Mrs. Carpenter*, 85.

In Upper Berkeley-street, *Mrs. Daring*, wife of George D. esq.

At Kentish Town, *John Williams*, esq. one of his majesty's serjeants-at-law.

At Greenwich, *William Collins*, esq. of John-street, Adelphi.

In Upper Berkeley-street, *the Rev. Ralph Carr*, of Cocker, Durham, and grandfather of Sir Charles Coote, bart. 73.

John Ellison, esq. of Thorne, York, banker, brother to Colonel Ellison M. P. for Lincoln, 46. He left Doncaster in good health only two days before his death.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. Orton*, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's bread pantry.

At Charing Cross, *Mr. Brown*, watchmaker.

At Old Brompton, *Mrs. Naylor*, relict of Colonel N. 76.

In Hans place, the infant son of the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope.

At Blackheath, *William Churchill*, only son of Peter Laurie, esq.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Alexander Popham*, esq. late one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, 81.

In Great Ormond-street, *Charlotte Harriett*, second daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. 11.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, *Sir Benjamin Sullivan*.

In Sloane-street, *Richard Twiss*, esq. 70.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, *John Manley*, esq. of the Temple, and of Holbrook-lodge, near Horsham, 76.

At Chelsea, *Mr. Thomas Anthony Davis*, of Castle street, Cavendish square.

At Kentish Town, *Thomas Greenwood*, esq.

At Blackheath, *William Batley*, esq.

At Dulwich, *Mrs. Browne*, wife of Edward B. esq. 61.

At Richmond, *the Rev. John Smith*, rector of Ashwick in Wiltshire, Norfolk, and of Hinderclay, Suffolk, 91.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Sarah Chambers*, relict of Mr. Jarvis, C. 61.

At Sunbury, *Theresa Corline*, daughter of Charles Bishop, esq.

In George street, Hanover-square, *Mrs. Hall*, wife of Nicholas H. esq.

At Hackney, *John Hankinson*, esq. many

years an eminent warehouseman in Lothbury, 82.

At Kentish Town, *Mrs. Mary Hough*, 92.

At Clapton, *Mrs. Farrel*, 67.

At Thatcham, *John Whiting*, esq. 24.

Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Nathan Basev, esq.

At Stockwell, *Samuel Porenssett*, esq. 65.

In High Holborn, *Mr. John Page*, auctioneer.

At Fulham, *Robert Campbell*, esq. of Askew and Lochgair house, Argyshire, and sheriff of that county.

At Greenwich, *Peter Poussett*, esq. 80.

At his brother's, in Scotland yard, of the Walcheren fever, *Lieut. J. Skene*, 28.

In Somerset Place, *Charles Edward Beresford*, esq. secretary to the commissioners of the Stamp Duties.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Hodgson*, wife of Wm. H. esq.

In Hill-street, Berkely-square, the infant son of George Baring, esq.

In King's Road, Bedford-row, *Sarah*, wife of Mr. Samuel Page, architect, and only daughter of Daniel Say, esq. of Sandon, Essex, 39.

In Spring Gardens, *Eliza*, wife of T. H. Harris, esq. commander in the East India Company's service, 19.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Catherine Abbott*, 74.

At Greenwich, *Miss Prisca Anderson*, youngest daughter of Colonel A. of the Royal Artillery.

In Sloane-street, *Alexander Leitch*, esq.

At Kingsland, *Joseph Savage*, esq. surgeon.

In Basinghall-street, *Thomas Loggen*, esq. solicitor.

In Houndsditch, *Mr. Wm. Fisher*.

In Bow-lane, *John*, only son of John Hammen, esq.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Susannah Townsbend*, of Church-street, Spitalfields.

At Lambeth, *Elizabeth*, relict of Joseph Houghland, esq. 90.

At Hillingdon, *Anna Maria*, second daughter of the late Wm. Pope, esq.

In Devonshire square, *Charles Steer*, esq.

At Stockwell, *Robert Tyler*, esq. 69.

At Clapton, *Sarah*, third daughter of Wm. Lister, M.D. of Lincoln's-inn fields.

At Kennington, *Mrs. Elizabeth Hall*, wife of Mr. John H. of Cheap-side, 34.

At Strand on the Green, *Mr. James S. Newton*.

In Cadogan-place, *Caroline Henrietta*, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George Napier, 20.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, *Mrs. Ann Martin*, wife of Mr. Ambrose M.

In Soho-square, *Jonas Dryander*, esq. 63, Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks and to the Royal Society, and a vice president of the Linnean Society. His eminent attainments in that branch of science which he chiefly cultivated, had long placed him in the first rank among the

the naturalists of Europe; and his catalogue of the Banksian library, which is before the public, will be a lasting monument of erudition, perseverance, and sound judgment, which has never been equalled, and cannot be surpassed.

At Ealing. *John Williams, esq.* one of the king's serjeants at-law, a native of Carmarthen, and formerly fellow of Wadham college, Oxford. He was a man gifted by nature with extraordinary powers of memory and an excellent understanding; to these happy endowments he added the most patient and persevering application to the study of the law: his labours were crowned with success; he became one of the most eminent lawyers of modern times. His luminous expositions, sound deductions, clear reasoning, profound and accurate knowledge in his profession, were justly appreciated, in Westminster-hall, by his contemporaries, and will long be recollected by them with admiration and merited eulogy; but his professional and posthumous fame will not rest on the frail basis of living testimony, his edition of Lord Chief Justice Saunders's Reports will remain to after ages a proud and splendid monument of his intimate acquaintance with the laws of his country, his deep research and erudition, his indefatigable and successful industry in the pursuit of legal knowledge.

At Morden, Surry, *Abraham Goldsmid, esq.* When the depraved gambler, reduced to desperation by an adverse throw of the dice, visits on himself the injuries which he has inflicted on society: when the seducer or adulterer lifts against his own breast the pistol with which he was wont to defend and augment his crimes; when the fashionable idiot, tired with a life of folly, and shuddering at reflection, seeks in vain for endleat rest in the grave,—we are grieved, but not surprised, at the blind audacity of our fellow creatures. But, when the benevolent of heart, in whose hands wealth has proved a source of comfort to the poor, assistance to the helpless, and support to the deserving, close an honorable and useful career by an act as cowardly as it is criminal, we not only feel grief but astonishment at the weakness and perversity of man. We interrogate the past to discover some traces of iniquity unmarked by the eye of the world, which might have led more watchful observers to the expectation of such a deed; but when, as in the present case, none appears, we can only attribute the rash action to the absence of that Christian light which reveals in present calamities future blessings, and those Christian principles that sweeten the most bitter cup, with the dew of resignation. It is remarkable, that whilst chiefly the wicked amongst Christians, or those who, although born under the dispensation of the gospel, both by their conduct and professions, deny its doctrine and condemn its faith, are found to commit suicide, the best characters in

other religions, have recourse to that dreadful expedient as a means of security for their fame and rest of their souls. Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, whose self-inflicted death gave birth to the preceding observations, was the second son of a respectable Dutch merchant, of the Jewish persuasion, and came over to this country with his father and elder brother. He was born in the year 1757, and as soon as his mind had acquired sufficient powers was initiated into the principles of merchandize. Tenderly attached to his brother, he became his partner when both were grown up, and when the death of their father left them in possession of a capital that enabled them to venture into bold speculations. Their indefatigable industry and natural acuteness soon improved their fortune, which was greatly augmented by the marriage of the elder Goldsmid with the daughter of Mr. Solomons, of Clapton, who brought him no less a sum than one hundred thousand pounds. From that time their commercial undertakings became more considerable, and in a few years they were ranked among the first men in the monied world. Their increasing riches introduced them to the notice of an administration celebrated for the expence which it incurred, and the debt which it entailed on the nation. Whenever a loan was wanted, the Goldsmids easily supplied a large portion of it; and as the terms on which it was obtained were always advantageous, their fortune kept pace with the facilities which they granted to Government. In the purchase and sale of bullion, stocks, navy bills, and exchequer bills, and in negotiating foreign bills of exchange, they also annually disposed of millions, till at last the extent of their speculations, the greatness of their credit, and the liberality of their dispositions, caused them to be placed, without one dissenting voice, at the head of the Stock Exchange. Thus eminently raised in the public opinion, they incessantly laboured, not to obtain the applause of men, which they already possessed, but that of their own hearts. Charity and benevolence marked all their actions, and their munificence was not confined to the deserving objects of their own nation and belief, but to Christians of every denomination. They supported every public-spirited institution with their subscriptions, and never closed their hearts or their purse to those who wanted assistance, whatever might be their religious principles. The unfortunate end of Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, one or two years ago, is well known. It greatly affected his brother, and perhaps first awakened the thought of committing suicide in his mind. Mr. Goldsmid was joint contractor with the house of Sir Francis Baring for the last loan, and taking the largest probable range that he had dealt amongst his friends one half of the sum allotted to him, the loss sustained by the remainder at the rate of 65l. per thousand, which was the price of Thursday, was more than any individual

vidual fortune could be expected to sustain. Ever since the decline of omnium from par, Mr. Goldsmid's spirits were progressively drooping; but when it reached five and six per cent. discount, without the probability of recovering, the unfortunate gentleman appeared evidently restless in his disposition and disordered in his mind; and, not finding that cheerful assistance amongst his monied friends which he had experienced in his happier times, he was unable to bear up against the pressure of his misfortunes. Another circumstance that is said to have pressed heavy upon his mind within the last week was, that he had borrowed of the East India Company half a million. He had given security for this sum, but the period of redemption had arrived, it was to have been paid off on Friday, and Mr. Goldsmid, it is reported felt considerable difficulty in raising the money. However, it is said there will be amply sufficient, when his affairs are arranged, to pay all debts, and leave a large surplus. His account with government is perfectly clear, and the only loss he appears to have sustained is by the fall of omnium. It is rumoured that Mr. Goldsmid had at one time determined, if possible, to put an end to all his dealings in the Stock Exchange, and to retire to private life. But this determination could not be executed immediately, and in the mean time heavy demands would come against him. His temper, hitherto so equal, became, in consequence, irritable. He lost all his fortitude. Despondency took possession of him, and drove him to the commission of that fatal act which terminated his life. Yet he so far mastered his feelings in company, that his friends and family had not the least apprehension of his committing suicide. He came to town on Thursday, September 27, in his carriage, from Morden, accompanied by his brothers, Edward and Isaac, and his son Moses; and several friends who met him did not observe anything particular in his manner or appearance. He returned to Morden to dinner, and had company. In the evening he joined in a party at cards, after walking a good deal in his grounds, and giving notice to several of the workmen employed in his large premises that he should soon discharge them. On Friday morning he rose at his usual early hour, and, about half past seven o'clock, was observed to pass over the bridge to the wilderness or rookery, in his grounds; and there he perpetrated the fatal deed. His coachmen having, as was usual, enquired what horses were to go to town, he was referred to Mr. G. being told at the time which way his master had walked. The coachman went in search of him, and was the first that found him weltering in his blood, with the pistol grasped in his right hand. Life was not quite extinct, but before the medical assistance which was sent for ar-

rived, he had expired in the arms of his afflicted family; but wholly unconscious of being with them. He has left a widow and several children. He was in his 53d year. An inquisition was held, on Saturday, on the body, at his house at Morden. Among the Jury were some of the most respectable and intelligent persons of the vicinage. The proceedings lasted but a few minutes, when the following verdict was returned: "*Died by his own hand, but not in his senses at the time.*" His remains were interred in the Jews' burial ground, at Mile-end. The hearse, which conveyed the body, passed over London bridge, followed by the carriage of the deceased, and thirteen mourning coaches, in which were the High Priest, the Elders of the Synagogue, and a great part of the family, except his brothers, who were too much affected to attend. On their arrival at the ground, a number of poor persons had collected to witness the interment of a man, who had proved not only their particular benefactor, but had studied to render himself useful through life to all classes of mankind. The mourners were scarcely able to support themselves. Mr. Alison, the brother-in-law of the deceased, fainted over the body twice, and sunk on the grass, lamenting the dismal event. The High Priest and Elders paid every distinction in their power to the remains of their departed friend; but in conformity to the Mosaic laws, they withheld from him the customary funeral rites.

Of an exhausted constitution, and a broken heart, *Johnson*, the mechanist, late of Drury-lane Theatre. He had been reduced to the greatest extremity of distress before he apprised the performers at the Lyceum of his condition. They zealously subscribed for his support, as soon as they heard of his situation, but their assistance came too late for any hope of his recovery.

Mr. James Beattie, 43, professor of civil and natural history in Marischal college and university, Aberdeen. As a man of science, his attainments were of the highest stamp. He possessed that enlargement and expansion of mind, without which scientific pursuits never can be prosecuted with success; that ardour which stimulates and facilitates every exertion; and that persevering industry which subdues every obstacle. His general knowledge was copious and comprehensive, and applied with sound judgment, and accurate discrimination, to every subject which he had occasion to discuss. He commanded a great store of erudition, and was intimately acquainted with the Greek and Latin classics, whose writings he not only perused with critical skill, but had many of their most brilliant passages recorded in his memory.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

- • Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON the 11th of October, the celebrated stock of cattle, the property of, and bred by, Mr. Charles Colling, of Ketton, near Darlington, was sold by public auction. The farm does not exceed 300 acres, and the total produce of cattle and sheep was 8485l. The prices at which the cattle were disposed of, were as follow :

Bulls.—Comet, six years old, sold for 1000 guineas, purchased by four eminent gentlemen farmers and breeders, on the banks of the Tees; Petrarch, two years old, sold for 365 guineas; Major, three years old, sold for 200 guineas; May Duke, three years old, sold for 145 guineas; Alfred, one year old, sold for 110 guineas; Duke, one year old, sold for 105 guineas; and five others of inferior note from 50 to 76 guineas each.—*Bull Calves*—Cecil, sold for 170 guineas; Young Favourite, 140 ditto; George 120 ditto; One 20 ditto; one 60 ditto; one 50 ditto; one 15 ditto.—*Cows.* Lilly, three years old, sold for 410 guineas; Countess, nine years old, sold for 400 ditto; Laura, four years old, 210 ditto; Lady, fourteen years old, sold for 206 ditto; Celine, five years old, sold for 200 ditto; Peeress, five years old, sold for 170 ditto; Magdalene, five years old, sold for 170 ditto; Cathalene, eight years old, sold for 150 ditto; Daisy, six years old, sold for 140 ditto; Johanna, four years old, sold for 130 ditto; Beauty, 120 ditto; and five others from 45 to 83 guineas, of inferior note.—

Heifers. Young Countess, two years old, sold for 206 guineas; Duchess, sold for 183 ditto; Charlotte, one year old, sold for 136 ditto; Lucy, one year old, sold for 132 ditto; Young Laura, two years old, sold for 101 ditto; Shocke, three years old, sold for 105 ditto; Johanna, one year old, sold for 35 ditto.—*Heifer Calves.* One sold for 106 guineas; one for 75 ditto; two for 50 ditto, each; and one for 25 ditto.

The canal lately made for altering the course of the Tees, between Stockton and Portrack, was opened on the 18th of September, with great rejoicings. Three sloops decorated with flags, proceeded from Portrack, through the canal, attended by the volunteer band and a number of boats. Guns were fired as the vessels entered and went out of the canal. On their arrival at Stockton, the company's flag was taken down from the first sloop which came up, and placed on the top of the cupola at the town-hall. The workmen em-

ployed in the canal, and the rowers of the Red-car life-boat, were regaled with beef and porter; and seventy gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the town hall, the volunteer band playing all the time. After dinner, resolutions were entered into, and a committee appointed, to enquire into the practicability and advantage of a rail-way or canal from Stockton, by Darlington to Winston, near Barnardcastle, for the more easy and expeditious conveyance of coals, lead, &c.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Joseph Spence, to Miss Potter, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas P.

At Sunderland, Mr. Ralph Parkinson, to Miss Dixon.

Mr. Thomas Nicholson, of Warkworth, to Miss Isabella Thompson of Alnwick.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Walton, to Miss Jane Baldwin.—Dr. Trotter, to Miss Dixon, daughter of the late William D. esq. of Hawkwell, Northumberland.

At Berwick, Mr. James Bruce, of the Angel Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Hume.

At Simonburn, Mr. William Shields, jun. of Durham, to Miss Mary Ridley, second daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Park End, Northumberland.

John Row, esq. of Newbottle, to Miss Hudock, daughter of Mr. William H. of Sunderland.

At Durham, William Williams, esq. to Miss Lambton Surtees, daughter of the late Crosier S. esq. of Redworth House.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Meard, relict of John M. esq. of Chiswick, Middlesex.—Mr. George Dixon, 46.—Mrs. Young, 40.—Alice, wife of Mr. John Robinson, 75.

At Alton Style, near Durham, Mr. John Maddison, 92.

At Alnwick, Miss Robson.

At Bankhouse, Lady Ogilvy.

At Hexham, Mrs. Rattery, 29.

At Helmsley, Miss Coming, 23.

At Whatton, near Morpeth, Dorothy, relict of Thomas Bowker, esq. of Deckham's Hall.

At Neebles Hall Moor, near Morpeth, Mr. Swan, 53.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Andrew Miller, 70.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Pollock, 63.—Mr. George Noble, 60.—Mr. Matthew Whitfield, 68.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Francis Stephenson, 46.—Joseph, second son of Mr. Matthew Forster, attorney.—Captain Wil-

liam

liam Taylor, of Liverpool. 31.—Mr. Thomas Gifford, 24.—Mr. John Dobby, 37.—Mr. William Dodds.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hannah Butterwick, 23.—Mr. James Burn, 22.

At Bishopwearmouth. Miss Jane Clarke, daughter of Mr. Robert C.—Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. James Y.

At Berwick, Mr. Adam Richardson.—Mr. Thomas Law.—Mrs. Catharine Hogg, 90.—Mr. William Gibson, late serjeant at mace, and the eldest Burgess of the town, 90.

At Hartley Mrs. Ann Stephenson.

At Hylton Ferry, Mrs. Maling, wife of John M. esq.

At Brampton, Mr. Alexander Watson.

At Temple Thornton, near Morpeth, Miss Dorothy Lonsdale, 28.

At Stobhill House, Mr. Young, 83.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Anthony Bryson, 26.

At Berwick hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton, 63

At Alston, Mr. Thomas Gill.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Notice have been given that applications are intended to be made in the next session of Parliament, for the purpose of obtaining Acts for dividing, inclosing and allotting, the common and waste grounds within the township of Cockermouth, in the parish of Brigham and parcel of the honour of Cockermouth, and also those in the parish of westward, and within the manor or forest of Westward.

A very curious medal, which must have been struck in commemoration of the victory gained by the Duke of Cumberland over the rebels in 1745, was found lately at the bottom of a well in the castle of Carlisle, at the depth of 84 feet. It appears to be a composition of copper and tin, or such like metals. On one side is a head of the duke of Cumberland, crowned with laurel; and on the reverse, a number of naked and armed men in flight, and the inscription—"The Pretender's and Rebels' race for Life."

A tourist has in a communication to the Carlisle Journal suggested the following plan for the improvement and benefit of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. "Among the many things which, if properly represented, from its being equally the inclination of the Earl of Lonsdale to promote the good of the county, as it is most undoubtedly in his power, and which would prove an accommodation to the traveller, a solace to the valetudinarian, and an embellishment to the "wintry waste" of *Shap Fells*,—would be the erection of a commodious Inn, about the half way betwixt Kendal and Penrith. Our union with Ireland, and our increasing intercourse with Scotland, demand every accommodation to be made; and this inn might become a watering place, as it would not be at an inconvenient distance from the wells; and by opening the road to Appleby, it would be the best and nearest way to that place

from Kendal, and thus facilitate the intercourse of the western and eastern parts of Westmoreland. To assist this, the commissioners of the turnpike roads ought still further to divert the road to the left immediately after the alteration upon the fell, so as to cross the brook of Wasdale by a bridge higher up; by which the declivity to the Demmings, the dangerous descent to the present Wasdale Bridge, would be avoided. And by continuing the road still farther upon the left hand from the proposed higher bridge, it might be carried nearly level till it would join the road above the present Blea-beck Bridge. This road would be found equally near, and as no lands are to be purchased, might be made at an expence within the bounds of the trust; but a new bridge would be equally necessary over the Blea-beck as over Wasdale-beck. Near this place the inn might be built, which embracing the road from Kendal to Penrith, as well as the road from the former place to Appleby, &c. would, in proper hands, answer from its opening. Meadow and pasture ground might be formed without much expence, and a few plantations added for shelter and pleasure. Hence, under the auspices of the house of Lowther, a village might arise to provide population for the cultivation of not an ungrateful soil when compared with the cheerless waste that surrounded Buxton, Harrowgate, &c. and a station formed for the opulent, not inferior to many, for visiting the romantic beauties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Easy excursions would embrace the vales of Kent, Lune, and Eden; it would be in the immediate vicinity of the princely house of Lowther, Shap Abbey, Hawes Water, and the vale of Bampton, the vales of Lowther and Emet. Ullswater and the other lakes might be conveniently visited. Penrith and its romantic environs, Greystoke, the Nunnery, Armathwaite, Corby, &c. &c. form an assemblage of scenery unparalleled in an equal space of country. Here the invalid might obtain benefit; the convalescent pleasure and health; the desecrated transformed from barrenness and waste into fruitful fields and woods, and solitude exchanged for the reviving sight and converse of men.

Married.] At Lorton, Mr. Peter Burnyeat, of Latterhead, Loweswater, to Miss Bank, second daughter of Mr. John B. of Miller-place, Lorton.

At Carlisle, Mr. Matthew Armstrong, to Miss Eleanor Clark.—Mr. John Bell, to Miss Margaret Dowall.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, the Rev. John Cottier, to Miss Moore, daughter of Mr. Peter M.

Died.] At Maryport, Mrs. M. Buchanan, wife of Captain Robert B. of the brig Hawk of that place, and sister-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Claudius B.

At Carlisle, Mr. Reginald Calvert, 78.—Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Simmerton, 64.—Mrs. Graham, wife of John G. esq. of Lowhouse.—Mr. Thomas Gallifer, 24.—Mrs. Saul, mother of Mr. S. attorney.—Mr. Robert Boyes, schoolmaster, 42.—Mr. Joseph Porter, 40.—Mr. Edward Hunt, 66.

At Scothy, Mr. William Sutton.

At Wrey Mill, Miss Little, daughter of Mr. John L. 19.

At Penrith, Mrs. Weatherall, relict of Mr. W. printer.—Mrs. Elizabeth Turnbull.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. France, 82.—Mr. Robert Paxton.—Mrs. Collins.—Mr. Crosbie, 74.—Mrs. Mary Allison, 87. She had lived in the family of the Miss Wenningtons 56 years.

At Parton, Mrs. Jane Allen, 80.

At Plumbland, Mr. Richard Stanley.

At Sandwith, Mr. Henry Dale, 84.

At Emerald in Newland, near Keswick, Joseph Barcroft, esq. 57.

At Brynton Lodge, Mrs. Norman, wife of Mr. N. steward to Lady Lawson.

At Esk Meals, near Ravensglass, Mrs. Benson, 73.

At Keswick, Mr. Joseph Dover, 85.

At Cummersdale, Mrs. N. Lowry, 60.

YORKSHIRE.

It being the opinion of some persons, who wish to promote the internal commerce of this kingdom, that much nearer communication by water, than there is at present, between the West-Riding of Yorkshire and the capital, might be effected by a navigable canal from the river Dun, at or near Rotherham, to the Chesterfield Canal, and thence to the Erewash Canal, means are about to be adopted to accomplish a communication, which will be very beneficial to the trading and landed interest of this county, to the proprietors of the various canals and navigations between the river Calder and London in particular, and to the public in general.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament for Acts for inclosing and dividing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Reighton in the East, and in the parish of Conisbrough, in the West Riding.

Monday, Sept. 10, the town of Penistone was alarmed by an explosion in the house of Mr. Haigh, a shopkeeper, who had for some time laboured under mental derangement, went with a lighted pipe into the garret of his house, where there was more than 2 cwt. of gunpowder, when it is probable some of the burning embers from his pipe set fire to it; the explosion blew out the window, drove out the roof in every direction, and in a few minutes the whole house was enveloped in flames. Strange to say, the poor man himself was found alive after the explosion, by two men, who instantly rushed up stairs, and who heard him speak; but the fierceness of the flames, and the falling in of the roof, obliged them to leave him to his fate. Mrs. Haigh, who was dressing herself, escaped, but not without being considerably burnt, in rescuing a box, containing a quantity of cash and notes. MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1810, Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, of Scarborough, a highly respected musical character, completed one hundred years of his life, since the date of his baptism, (October 3, 1710,) as proved by the parish register of Wykeham, near Scarborough, where he was born. This event, so highly interesting to all who knew him, was celebrated by a jubilee dinner, and musical performance, at the Freemasons' Hall, in Scarborough. The selections of vocal music, (accompanied chiefly on the organ) were well adapted to the occasion; and his musical friends at that place, assisted by the principal choristers from York cathedral, afforded the company much gratification. About ten o'clock at night, the good old man bore a part in a quartett, by performing on the violoncello, the bass to a minuet, which he himself composed upwards of sixty years ago, for the late Bielby Thompson, esq. of Escrick Park, Yorkshire, by whose name it is usually known at Scarborough; the other instrumental parts were very obligingly and kindly written for the occasion, by W. Shield, esq. in compliment to the original composer, whom Mr. Shield has long known and greatly esteemed. Lord Mulgrave, the Hon. Henry Phipps, the worshipful the bailiffs of Scarborough (Robert Tindall and William Chambers, esquires,) Colonel Lloyd, Richard Cardwell, esq. and upwards of seventy of the respectable visitors and inhabitants of Scarborough, and the neighbourhood, honoured the meeting with their company. Congratulatory letters on the occasion were sent by the Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton, the Hon. Gen. Phipps, the Members for Scarborough, and Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey; the last of whom is the present proprietor of the estate on which Mr. Johnson was born. Several poetical compositions from the classical pens of the Rev. F. Wrangham, Thomas Hinderwell, esq. &c. were sung and recited, with great applause. The gratifying presence of the veteran musician, together with the sight and hearing of his performance on his favourite instrument, gave birth to the most touching sentiments of sympathetic affection and transport in the hearts of the company, and realized Mr. Walter Scott's glowing description of the "aged minstrel."

"When ev'ry string's according glaze,
Was blended into harmony;
And then, (he said), he would full fain,
He could recal an ancient strain,
He never thought to try again:
But quick he caught the measure wild;
The old man raised his face and smil'd,
And lighten'd up his brilliant eye"
With all a poet's ecstasy.
In varying cadence, soft or strong,
He swept the sounding chords along;

• His sight is remarkably good.

3 C

The

The present scene, the future lot,
His toils, his wants, were all forgot;
Cold diffidence and age's frost,
In the full tide of song were lost."

The venerable object of this public testimony of regard; retired about eleven o'clock, in the highest health and spirits, followed by the blessings and best wishes of all who were present.

Married.] At Temple Sowerby, John Ridley, esq. of Brunton House, Northumberland, to Miss Bridget Atkinson.

At Whitby, Richard Moorson, jun. esq. to Miss Jane Robertson, second daughter of the Rev. James R.—Thomas Benson, esq. to Miss Sarah Barker, daughter of the late Joseph B. esq.

At Ecclesfield, Thomas Aldham Payne, esq. of Loxley, to Miss Parkin, daughter of the late John P. esq. of the Elm.

At Riccall, J. K. Lamb, esq. of York, to Miss Wormley, only daughter of the late Christopher W. esq.

At Birstall, Mr. George Tillotson, of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Knowles, daughter of the late J. K. esq. of Gomersall.

At Wakefield, Mr. Dawson, solicitor, to Mrs. Bass, niece of Timothy Topham, esq.

At Hull, Mr. Francis Phillips, of London, to Miss Travis, youngest daughter of John T. esq. of Cottingham.

Died.] At Intake, near Sheffield, Rebecca Ward, 88. She has left 105 descendants including great great grand-children.

At Asenby, John Rockcliffe, esq. 72.

At Halton East, near Skipton, the Rev. Robert Dynely, 32.

At Beverley, Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Rev. Bethell R. one of the officiating curates in the Collegiate Church of St. John.

At Leeds, Miss Scott, sister of Fenton S.—Elizabeth Hodgson, who had been tapped for the dropsy 40 times, at which 140 gallons of water were taken from her.—Mr. Wm. Clapham.—Mrs. Iveson, relict of the late Lancelot I. esq.

At Stainforth, Mrs. Benson, 80.

At York, Mrs. Cholmeley, relict of Francis C. esq. of Brandsby.—Mr. Montagu Giles.—Mrs. Sutheran, wife of Mr. Henry S. bookseller, 67.

At Bradford, Edmund Peckover, esq. banker.

At Highfield, near Sheffield, Mrs. Pearson, relict of Mr. P. of Nottingham, 91.

At Crookes, near Sheffield, Mr. Isaac Staniforth, 97.

At Castle, near Todmorden, Richard Ingam, esq.

At Elvington, near York, while on a visit to the Rev. J. Mulcaster, his son-in-law, Mr. Eyre, of Ferrybridge.

At Thirsk, Mrs. Bell, wife of John B. esq. 89.

At Acomb, Mrs. Hubback, wife of George B. esq. 26.

At Burton-Pidsea, David Tavender, aged

65. To a person, no relation, he has left his landed property worth about 400l. Being remarkably fond of dancing, he has bequeathed to three young women, good dancers, five guineas each, to another his bed and bedding, and to his son, only his fiddle.

At Dewsbury, Mrs. Jackson, and a few days afterwards her husband Mr. J. druggist of that place. The circumstances that led to the premature death of this couple are particularly awful and impressive. On Sunday, Sept. 2, Mr. Jackson paid a visit to a friend in Rothwell gaol. There he thoughtlessly indulged too freely over the bottle, and on his setting out to return home, in a state of intoxication, had to pass near a methodist meeting-house. The people here being engaged in their religious service, he judged it a fine frolic to ride in, and go near the pulpit and disturb the congregation; for which imprudent act he was taken into custody and carried back to the prison, where he was kept in confinement during the night. Having appointed to meet Mrs. Jackson, (who was on her return from the funeral of a sister), at Wakefield that evening to go home with her to Dewsbury, he scrawled a note to her, which was unfortunately not delivered till next morning. Sorrow for the loss of her sister, and alarm at the non-appearance of her husband, preyed upon her mind during the whole of the night, nor was her anxiety alleviated by the receipt of his letter. In this state of mind, she proceeded in a chaise for Dewsbury on Monday morning, where she arrived in a wretched situation, and was soon seized with the pains of premature labour. For several hours she was alone in the house, and in this terrible state, was she found in the evening almost in a state of exhaustion, by her wretched husband. All means tried to save her proved ineffectual—she languished till Thursday and then expired. The melancholy event deprived her husband of his senses, and derangement was soon accompanied by a violent fever, which put a period to his existence on the following Thursday.

At his house near Richmond, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Field. He was a kind and liberal parent, and an indulgent and excellent master: his death is much regretted by an extensive circle of gentlemen of the turf, by all of whom he was highly respected. Mr. Field was born at Melbourn, near Pocklington, and brought up in the late Mr. Wentworth's stables; he was many years one of the leading jockies in the North, and his riding the following races over the York course, besides several others, must ever be remembered by sportsmen. These were—Mr. Pierse's Rosamond, against St. George, Ruby, Cayenne, and Overton, in 1794; Mr. Garforth's Brilliant, against Bennington and Beningbrough, in 1795; Sir H. T. Vane's Hambletonian, against Beningbrough, Trim-bush, and Brilliant, in 1797; Hambletonian, against

against Dion and Timothy, in 1800; and the next day Cockfighter, (against Constantia, &c.) who bolted at Middlethorp corner, and lost about 300 yards; after which, it was allowed that Mr. Field displayed great judgment and coolness, in bringing up his horse to his antagonist's, almost as it were inch by inch, which won him the race, though with much difficulty, but to the great satisfaction of the sporting gentlemen present. Mr. Field, during his life, had been employed as rider or trainer (amongst many other highly respectable characters) to the following gentlemen: the late Sir L. Dundas, bart. Sir W. Vavasour, bart. Sir T. Gascoigne, bart. Sir John Webb, bart. Messrs. Wentworth, Cornforth, Wetherell, &c. also to the present Lord Dundas, Sir H. T. Vane, bart. Sir John Lawton, bart. Messrs. Baker, Garforth, Brandling, Shafto, W. Fletcher, W. Walker, and for the last twenty years was allowed to be one of the most skilful and best trainers of race horses in England.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Kaye, 79.—Mr. John Read, 42 years overlooker of the weighers in the customs, 72.—Mrs. Dawson, relict of Mr. Mark D. 72.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Downes, relict of Lieut.-colonel D. of the 1st dragoon guards.—Mr. Price, apparitor to the Archbishop of York. He was returning to Bishopthorpe from York, on his ass, when just after passing the crown of Ousebridge, he perceived the danger he was in, from the Trafalgar York and Leeds coach driving quickly behind him, and consequently endeavoured to urge his ass to take the causeway, on the right of the bridges. Unfortunately they both came down, and Mr. Price fell with his body across the bridge, when the wheel of the coach went over him, and occasioned his instant death.

At Hedon, Mr. Nicholas Dring, an alderman of that corporation, 71.

At Sheffield, Miss Atherton, daughter of Mr. John A. 15.—Miss M. A. Woollen, eldest daughter of Mr. James W. bookseller, 19.—Mrs. Eboral, mother-in-law of Mr. T. Rodgers, solicitor.—Mrs. Mary Atkinson.—Miss Harriet Eadon, daughter of Mr. John E. 19.

At Sunderlandwick Lodge, Mrs. Horner, wife of Simon H. esq. 76.

At Kippax, Mr. John Clayton, jun. solicitor and captain in the Morley local militia, 26.

At Fishlake, Mrs. Mary Wood, relict of Mr. Mark W. 95.

The Rev. James Hodgson, rector of Barwick in Elmet, near Leeds.

LANCASHIRE.

Notice has been given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing sessions, for leave to bring in a Bill or Bills for altering, explaining, amending, and enlarging the powers and provisions of several Acts for making, improving, and supporting the several docks in the port of Liverpool;

for authority to fill up the dock called the Old Dock, and in lieu thereof, at the expence of the corporation of Liverpool, to enlarge the Queen's Dock, and to extend the same and other docks and works into Toxteth Park, in the parish of Walton, in the said county; and also to extend the powers and authorities contained in the said several dock acts for the said town and port to the intended docks, quays, wharfs, works, and certain streets and places surrounding the same in Toxteth Park; and to enable the common council to appropriate the scite of the present old dock to the erecting thereon a Custom-house and other commercial buildings, offices, and conveniences; to make an additional market, and to form a street of communication from Pool-lane to Mersey-street; for altering and reducing the rates and duties authorised by the said acts to be taken on ships and vessels frequenting the said port; for laying rates and duties on ships and vessels in certain cases, not provided for by any of the said acts; and for laying new rates and duties on certain goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, and exported from, the said port; and for power to reduce the size of the southernmost of the docks intended to be built under the act of the thirty-ninth year of his present majesty; and to establish a Dock Police Office and officers, and to widen several quays of the docks, and the avenues leading to them; and also to purchase the present, and to erect additional repairing or graving docks, and to lay rates for the use of the same; and to provide shades, cranes, and other conveniences for the merchant; and to provide accommodation for ferry-boats and other craft plying for hire on the river Mersey, and to make bye-laws and regulations for the same, and for the said graving docks; and also to provide shelter and accommodation for Liverpool pilot boats on the coast of Anglesea.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain Abraham Adamson, of the ship Dominica Packet, of that port, to Miss Forster.—Richard Jebb, M. A. of Tapton Grove, Derby, to Marianne, second daughter of Robert Johnson, esq.—Lieutenant colonel Douglas of the 98th regiment, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Thomas Tattersall, esq. of Everton.—Mr. Jones, printer, to Miss Margaret Davies.—Captain James Tomkins, of the ship St. Michael, to Miss Jane Harrison, daughter of Mr. H. attorney.—William Jewer, esq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Hodgkins, widow of Thomas H. esq. of Walsall.

At Childwall, Robert Holmes, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Lawrence, of Gateacre.

At Bootle, John Benn, esq. of Middleton-place, to Miss Hobson, only daughter of John H. esq. of Hyton.

Died.] At Manchester, Ann Clarke, wife of Isaac Clarke, bookseller, aged 63.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Kendal.—Mr. Peter Melling, attorney, 66.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Hodgson,

At Birkenhead Priory, Mrs. Lake, wife of William Charles L. esq. of Liverpool.

At Warrington, Mr. Enoch, Pierrepont, 90.—Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Samuel A.

Mr. Abraham Toothill, only son of Mr. T. dissenting minister, at Rainford. This promising youth lost his life in one of the beautiful lakes of Westmoreland.

At Kirkdale, Mr. Richard Holden, of Liverpool.

At Kirkham, Mrs. Margaret Shepherd.

At Poulton in the Filde, Mr. Thomas Shrelfall, 54.

At Blackburn, Mr. Margerison.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Haywood, wife of Francis H. esq. 40.—Ann, daughter of Captain Owen Lewis.—William, son of Mr. Joseph Powell, 30.—Mrs. Ratcliffe, relict of Mr. Thomas R. 83.—Miss Walford.—Mr. John Eccleston.—Mr. Ralph Lowe, 82.—Mrs. Ann Renshaw, of Altringham, 82.—Mr. George Buchanan.—Mr. William Falk, jun. 21.—Mrs. Briscoe, of the George Inn.—Mrs. Mary Logan, 78.—Mrs. Pearce.—Thomas Willoughby, eldest son of Mr. William Gibson.—Mr. John Jones, stationer, 55.—Mr. James Eyres, several years master of a coasting vessel from this port, 64.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Richard Williams, aged 93, to Miss Hannah Griffiths, 23, both of Mold, Flintshire.—Mr. J. Way, of Barbadoes, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Pierce.—Mr. John Neale, of Liverpool, to Miss Ellen Eliza Lindsey.

At Sandbach, Mr. George Dean, of Middlewich, to Miss Pedry, of Wheelock Hall.

At Christleton, near Chester, Mr. Pickering, of Liverpool, to Miss Hodson.

Died.] At Southport, near North Meols, Mr. Miles Barton, patron of the rectory of Much Hoole, 86.

At North Meols, Mrs. Silcock.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. Jonathan S. of Matlock, Derbyshire, 64.

At Chester, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. M. comptroller of the customs.—Mrs. Cotgreave, wife of Mr. J. C. 35.—Mrs. Youde, wife of Mr. Y.

At Frodsham, Mr. Bridge.

At Saughall, near Chester, Mr. Samuel Woodfin. After eating a hearty supper, he went to bed about 9 o'clock, and about 11 was found by his wife a corpse.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Robertson, one of the managers of the Nottingham theatre, to Miss Maria Lynam.

At Eckington, Mr. Coupe, of Worksop, to Miss Jane Harrison, of Spinckhill.

Mr. Anthony Hall, of Dronfield, to Miss Parks, of Norton.

Died.] At Wheatley House, Richard Potter, esq. of Manchester.

At Derby, Mrs. Aucott, wife of Mr. John A. of the Red Lion Inn, 42.

At Staveley, near Chesterfield, Mr. J. Slagg.

At Eckington, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Gillat, 18.

At Park Hall, near Eckington, Mr. John Wilson.

At Buxton, Mrs. Mello, wife of J. M. esq. solicitor of Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire. She arrived at Buxton only the day before her death, which is supposed to have been occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel from plunging too precipitately into one of the baths.

At Sudbury Hall, the seat of Lord Vernon, Mr. Joseph Bennett, who had been in his lordship's service twenty two years, 44.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Thomas Albright, Esq. of Lancaster, to Miss Sarah Wainlark, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph W.—Mr. William Trentham, to Miss Tatham.

At Newark, Mr. Lynn, to Miss Charlotte Drury.—Mr. William Jackson, to Miss Dunderdale.

At Stapleford, the Rev. T. Rogers, baptist minister, to Miss Adams.

Died.] At Nottingham, Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ward, 20.—Mrs. Orchard.—Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Mr. William K.—Mr. A. Dodsley.—Mr. George Slight, 21.

At Whatton, near Bingham, Mrs. Walker, 85.

At Papplewich, Miss Robinson, daughter of James R. esq.

At Winthorpe, near Newark, R. Pocklington, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Public notices have been given that in the next session of Parliament applications are intended to be made for the following purposes:—1. For making a navigable canal from the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire union canal, near Great Bowden wharf, in the parish of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, into the river Welland, at the bridge, Stamford, and for completing it from the Welland, to the Nen, near Peterborough; also for deepening, enlarging, and improving the Welland, from Stamford to Spalding. 2. For improving and completing the navigable communication between Stamford, Boston, Peterborough, and Okeham, by altering, enlarging, diverting, extending, making, and maintaining, a navigable canal or cut. 3. For building a pier or piers, or forming an additional dock, from the Lock at the dock of Great Grimsby, to low water mark in the river Humber; and for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving, the streets, passages, and places within that borough; for preventing obstructions and annoyances, and for otherwise improving the navigation and port of Great Grimsby. 4. For building a bridge across the lower part of the river Welland, called Fosdyke Wash. 5. For inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Skirbeck.

At a late meeting of the friends of the society of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, it was resolved to commence the building next spring, but at present to finish only the centre and one wing.

Married.] At Louth, Benjamin Dealtry, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Rosamond Phillips, daughter of the late J. P. esq.

Joseph Brackenbury, gent. to Diana, daughter of the Rev. William Brackenbury, of Halton Holegate.

The Rev. Mr. Hardwick, rector of Outwell, Norfolk, to Miss Rawnsby, daughter of T. R. esq. of Bourn.

Henry Salmon, esq. of Chilcompton, near Bath, to Mrs. Vaughan, of Barton upon Humber.

Died.] At Gainsborough, Miss Heywood, daughter of J. H. esq. 25.—Mr. William Francis, 50.—Mr. Dawber, 62.

At Lincoln, Mr. Baker, coach-proprietor.

At Stamford, Mrs. Jackson, relict of Mr. Matthew J. of the Roebuck inn, 53.—Aged 80, Mr. D. Rippe, lately of Stamford, grocer. He had spent the afternoon cheerfully with some friends, and was on his way to London, upon the box of the Stamford coach, but had proceeded no farther than Burghley Lodges, when he requested the coachman would help him down, for he was taken very ill; the driver complied with his request, and waited near a quarter of an hour, when a cart arrived, and Mr. Rippe was conveyed to the George and Angel inn, where he died a few hours after. A coroner's inquest sat on the body, and a verdict was returned of—*Died by the visitation of God.*

At Spilsby, Mr. Robert Adlard, formerly a respectable farmer at Scrimby.

At Alford, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Richard Y. 27.

At Castle Bytham, Mr. Thomas Beeby.

At Louth, Mr. Charles Townshend, 40.

At Leabe, Mrs. Plant, wife of Mr. Richard P.

At Grantham, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. T. alderman elect for that borough.

At Dembleby, Mrs. Flower, wife of Mr. Robert F. of Stockwith, 34.

At Sleaford, Lieut. George Wynne, of the 45th regiment, 39.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Charles King, esq. to Miss Bainbridge.—Mr. Peckett, of London, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late James Page, gent.—Mr. Henry Heighton, to Miss Beale.—Mr. Henry Miles, of Stoke Golding, to Miss Brown, daughter of the late Rev. William B.

At Quorndon, Mr. Boyer, dissenting minister of Hathern, to Mary, daughter of the late William Cartwright, esq. of Quorndon.

George Charlton, esq. of Beeston, near Nottingham, to Miss Clarkson, of Breedon.

At Hinckley, Mr. J. E. Pilgrim, of London, to Cecilia, daughter of Mr. S. Craven.

At Nailstone, Mr. R. Pool, of the Mitre and Key inn, to Miss Cowlishaw.

At Barkby, Mr. Chamberlin, surgeon, of Kegworth, to Miss Fisher, of Barkby Thorp. *Died.*] At Goadby, Miss Wagstaff, sister of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Chamberlain, attorney.

At Donington, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. H. Robinson, 23.

At Leicester, Mr. Robert Gamble.—Mrs. Ayscough, 83.

At North Kibworth, on his return from Lutterworth Market, Mr. William Hopkins, of Marston Trussel, near Market Harborough. Mr. J. Kilburn.

At Loughborough, Mr. William Palmer, upwards of thirty years master of the Plough inn, from which he had retired a few years since, 66.

At Kilmcote, the Rev. John Wooton, formerly master of the grammar school at Tuxford, Notts, and curate of the former place.—Mrs. W. his wife, died only eight days before him.

At Countesthorpe, Mr. Richard Basset, 63.

At Smisby, near Ashby-de-la Zouch, Mr. W. Slater, 45.

At Enderby, Mr. Gage, 65.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Fulford, Mr. John Billington, of Cobridge, to Miss Elizabeth Cartledge, of the Bankhouse, near Burslem.

At Barlaston, Mr. William Barlow, of Lane End, to Miss Mary Ann Goodall, only daughter of Mrs. G. of Waste Farm.

At Eccleshall, Mr. Smith, to Miss S. Somerville.

Died.] At Tipton, Mr. Edward Fisher, senior.

At Loxley, Mrs. Elizabeth Fryer, late of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

At Madeley Wood, Mr. William Yates.

At Lichfield, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Buckeridge, 13.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The number of cases relieved during the last year, at the Birmingham Dispensary, amounted to 4297; viz. sick 2205, midwifery 336, and vaccine inoculation 1756.

Married.] At Temple Balsall, the Rev. J. Sleath, of Rugby, to Miss Couchman, of the former place.

At Congeston, the Rev. Thomas Neale, rector of Sibstone, to Miss Glent, of Bilstone, in the county of Leicester.

At Coventry, Mr. George Strickland, chemist, to Miss Eliz. Riley.

Died.] At Warwick, the Rev. Marmaduke Matthews, vicar of St. Mary's, in that town, and of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, and one of the justices of the peace for the county, 73.

At Brierly Hill, Mrs. Sarah Aston, who for many years kept the Old Swan Inn, in Dudley.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Thomas Harrison, 64.

At Coventry, William Freeman, esq. 66.—Mrs. Morris.—Mr. Edward Arnold, 41.

At

At Tipton, Mr. Edward Fisher, sen.

At Southam, Mr. Snow, surgeon.

At Amblecoat, Mrs. Phæbe Rollason.

While on a visit to her brother at Pentonville, London, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Brettell, of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Bagnall.—Mr. John Coxon.—Mr. Henry Mellin, 40.—Mrs. Cotton.—Mr. Thomas Nickolds.—The infant daughter of the Rev. R. Kennedy.—Mrs. Laugher, wife of Mr. Thomas L.

SHROPSHIRE.

Notice has been given, that application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a bill for making a turnpike road from Wem to Whitchurch, at a place called Quina Brook, in the township of Edstaston, to Pepper-street, in the same township; and also a turnpike road from the said road from Wem to Whitchurch, at the point opposite the blacksmith's shop in Edstaston, till it unites with the Quina Brook branch before-mentioned.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Charles Greig, esq. of London, to Rebecca, fourth daughter of Edward Jukes, esq. of Stone Grove, Herts.

At Wem, Mr. Daniel Hanley, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Lea, of the Heighfields.—Mr. S. Lacon, of Liverpool, to Miss Ratchiffe.

At Cardington, Mr. Devear, of London, to Miss Davies, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of Chatwell Lawn.

At Moreton Corbet, Mr. Thomas Pidduck, to Miss M. Deakin, of Holbrook.

At Wellington, Mr. John Crump, of Hadley, to Miss Ellis, of the same place.

At Ludlow, Mr. Bishop, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes.

At Bolas Magna, Captain Ridgeway, to Mrs. C. Morris, widow of Charles M. esq. of Newport, and daughter of the late Rev. Borlase Winfield, of Meeson Hall, in this county.

Died.] At Lilleshall, Mr. Pinches.—Mr. Francis Doody.

At Welwyn End, near Newport, Mr. Scott.

At Oldbury, Mr. S. Tonks, 62.

At Wem, Mrs. Sarah Lee, 87.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Hesketh, 75.—Mrs. Mary Tannatt.—Mrs. Atcherley, wife of Mr. A. 28.

At Wilbrihton Hall, near Newport, Mrs. Willington.

At Severn Hall, Mrs. Jesson, wife of Thomas J. esq.

At Rossall, near Shrewsbury, Mary, wife of Mr. Phillip Gittins.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of the manager of the theatre in that town.

At New Dale, Mrs. Eigham, wife of Mr. E. of Wellington.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

On the 22d of September, in the afternoon, a dreadful whirlwind commenced near Fernal Heath, and took a direction due north through Salwarp, Ombersley, Doverdale, and to the extremity of Hampton-Lovett, and from

thence rather westward for Sneed's Green, and the effects of it were felt more or less as far as Chaddesley-Corbett. The principal sufferers are Sir John Pakington, Mr. Silvester, of Doverdale, and Mr. Saunders, of Mayeaux. Mr. Silvester had 200 trees on his farm either torn up by the roots, cut, or shattered through the middle, and carried some 10, 15, and 20 yards from whence they grew: most of them were pear trees in full bearing. The width the whirlwind occupied in its course was from half a mile to a mile; the time it continued was about half an hour, and it blew from south and south-east. In the environs of Stourbridge the storm raged with excessive violence; in a gentleman's garden at Oldswinford, the hail stones, of peculiarly large dimensions, broke nearly 200 panes of glass in the green house, &c. Other parts of the country have likewise felt the effects of this unexampled hurricane.

Married.] At Worcester, Francis Dinely, esq. of Pershore, to Miss Williams, only daughter of Joseph W. esq. of Laughern House.—Mr. Pearse, attorney, of London, to Miss H. Walker, of Suckley.—Mr. J. Thorn, of Broomyard, to Miss Westbury.

At Pershore, Mr. J. H. George, of Worcester, to Miss Jane Goodall, of Pershore.

At Old Swinford, James Mason, esq. of Hay Hall, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. Pidcock, esq. of the Platts, near Stourbridge.

W. Taylor, esq. of Chalford, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte Ann, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lucas, of Ripple.

At Eldersfield, Captain Lobbetts, of Swansea, to Miss Hall, of Hanley.

At Alvely, Thomas Crump, jun. esq. of Chorley, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Mr. Southam, of Little Coton, Salop.

Died.] At Worcester, Robert Coker, esq. one of the commissioners of the Hawker's Office.—Mr. James Ethersey, attorney.—Mr. Samuel Burrow.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. P. veterinary surgeon.

At Moseley, Mr. Robert Pitt.

At Claines, Mr. Robert Edwards.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Mary Bate, a lady of unbounded charity, 88.

At Bransford, Mr. Hurdman.

At Pershore, Mr. William Whittell, son of Mrs. W.

At Berrington, near Tenbury, Mr. John Steward, 70.

At Sutton, near Tenbury, Mr. John Britten, formerly steward to the late Jonathan Pytts, esq. of Kyre House.

At Cotharidge, Mrs. Gardner.

At Norton, Mr. Thomas Brewer.

At Hanley Child, Mr. William Webb, 86.

At Leigh Court, Thomas, youngest son of the late Captain Spooner, 12.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Hereford Music Meeting was numerously attended. The general selection for the several days gave great satisfaction, and

and the execution was admirable. The collection towards the charitable part of the institution amounted to nearly 600*l*.

Married.] Mr. Palmer, jun. of the Old Hall, to Miss Eckley, sister of J. E. esq. of Credenhill.

Died.] At Merryfold Cottage, near Ross, the Rev. John Jones, curate of Foye, 55.

At Hereford, Grey Heselrigge, esq. of Norley Hall, Leicestershire, 60.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Wm. L. formerly of the Duke's Head, 79.

At Stoke Lacey, Mr. Bennett, 73.

At Garngelled, Mrs. A. Powell, relict of Mr. John P. late of the Groves, in the parish of Cloddock.

At Stoke Prior, Mr. Henry Maund, 87.

At Sufton, Mrs. Turner, widow of P. T. esq. of Scut Mill, near Hereford, 76.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable progress has been made in raising a subscription sufficient for the completion of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, to the Hock Crib, on the river Severn. When this important work is effected, of which there is now the happiest prospect, we may very reasonably expect, that the port of Gloucester will rise to its proper rank in the commercial world, and that an ample return will be made to the subscribers for their spirited exertions.

Several vessels have arrived in Gloucester Quay, with cargoes of coal, the produce of the Forest of Dean, being the first importations from the works, and down the new rail-way, of the Bullo Pill Company. The public have thus a prospect of an ample supply of this important article, at a very considerable reduction in price. The quality of this coal, will, at the same time, prove highly satisfactory: in strength of heat, brightness, durability, and cleanliness, it will bear any comparison; whilst its bituminous quality gives it a power of adhesion, similar to the Newcastle coal, and prevents that waste in the slack so much complained of in the production of other mines.

Mr. Smith has lately discovered, on his grounds at Allstone Villa, Cheltenham, a Mineral Spring, the water of which has been analysed by Mr. Accum, of London; and found to contain, in a pint, 131½ grains of salts, and 2 cubic inches of fixed and common air, which is nearly double the quantity of salts that the other wells, at this place, hold in solution. The strongest of them only contain nine-tenths of a grain of iron in the pint; but this spring contains 2½ grains of iron in every pint of the water, and therefore less is required for a dose.

Married.] At Cheltenham, — Semper, esq. to Miss Harriet Walsh Porter, daughter of the late Walsh P. esq.—Richard Sandys, esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of George Mac Intosh, esq. of Charterhouse Square, London.

At Bisley, Edward Taylor, esq. of Chalford,

to Miss Agnes Thornbury, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel T. rector of Avening.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Thomas Gardner, of Cainscross, to Miss Barnfield, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Nailsworth.

Died.] At Gloucester, Sir Edwyn Jeynes, *knt.* second partner in the banking-houses of Turner, Jeynes, Morris, & Co. at Gloucester and Cheltenham. He had dined with the corporation, and left the room at eight o'clock in the evening. He immediately returned home, apparently in perfect health, went in, and sat down in his parlour by his daughter, who was playing on the piano-forte, and, falling out of his chair, expired without a groan. Sir Edwyn was in his 60th year. He was one of the senior aldermen of the corporation, in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county. To his children, he was most indulgent and affectionate; to his servants, kind and considerate; to his friends, generous and hospitable; to his fellow citizens, attentive and vigilant in his duty. As a father, a master, a friend, and a magistrate, his loss will therefore be long and deeply lamented.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Davies, 58.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Brisac, wife of Geo. B. esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Joseph Wood.

OXFORDSHIRE.

On Friday, the 12th of October, about ten o'clock at night, a fire was discovered in the barns and ricks belonging to Captain Nowell, of Ifley, near Oxford. An alarm was instantly given and persons went off immediately to procure engines from that city, which arrived on the spot with all possible speed; but in spite of every endeavour to allay the fury of the flames, two barns, some out houses, and thirteen very valuable ricks of hay and corn were totally destroyed. Most fortunately the wind did not blow towards the dwelling-house of Captain Nowell, or it must inevitably have been consumed, together with many other houses in the village. A few weeks since a fire broke out on the same premises, which was not so destructive in its ravages; and in the Oxford paper of the 6th Captain Nowell expressed his gratitude to those who assisted in extinguishing the flames, little expecting that in a few days after he should be visited by a more dreadful calamity. From the circumstances attending the two conflagrations no doubt can be entertained that some vile wretches intentionally set fire to the premises, and the householders and other inhabitants of Ifley, feeling for the misfortunes of the worthy Captain, who has so often distinguished himself in fighting the battles of his country, have handsomely offered a reward of three hundred pounds for the apprehension of the incendiaries. No part of the property, amounting to nearly 4000*l*, was insured; although it was the intention of Captain Nowell to effect an insurance in a few days with the Globe Office.

Married]

Married.] At Enstone, Mr. Thomas Harbridge, of Rollright Combs, to Miss Kinch, daughter of the late Mr. K. of Astally Farm.

At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Paine, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Baldwin.—Mr. Kearse, to Miss Elizabeth Sansom, daughter of Mr. S. of Standlake.

At Yarnton, Mr. Jonathan Daniel, of London, to Miss Mary Long.

At Aston Rowant, Francis Pyner, esq. of the 58th regiment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Davis, esq. of the Grove.

Died.] Mr. Southam, of Ensham, a member of the Common-council of Oxford, 62. He was found drowned in the Isis, near Bablake Hythe, and is supposed to have accidentally fallen in, while crossing the river late in the evening.

At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Jones.—Suddenly, Mrs. Badnall.—Mrs. Bands, 79.—Mrs. Barratt, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—James, son of Mr. Thomas Pulbrook, 19.

At South Newington, Mr. William Seroud, 68.

At Ensham, Mr. John Druce, 68.

At Witney, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Turner, bookseller.

At Thame, Mr. C. Wakelin, 86.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Burnham, Lieutenant George Bevan, of the 10th foot, to Miss Ann Deprose.

At Fawley, Mr. Richard Allnut, of Turvill, to Miss Sarah Deane.

At Milton Keynes, Mr. G. Palmer, of the King's Head Inn, Broughton, to Miss Susanna Bird.

Died.] At Wycombe-marsh, Mr. John Goodwin, son-in-law of Daniel Bennett, esq. of Farringdon house, Berks, 37.

At Aylesbury, Mrs. Hoar, wife of Mr. John H.—Mary, wife of Mr. George Walker.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Astwell, Mr. William Holder, of Maldreth, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Lee, second daughter of Mr. L.

Died.] At Hertford, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Bradley, esq.

At Chorleywood, Mrs. Jane Willson, 85.

At Broxborn, Mr. Auber.

At Cheshunt, H. Aspinall, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the evening of the 29th of September, the inhabitants of the town of Luton, Bedfordshire, were surprised with a singular phenomenon. The common pond, situated in rather an elevated part of the town, which, as there had been no rain in their neighbourhood for some weeks, was getting rather shallow of water, suddenly filled, and emitted from its bottom all the filth and sediment, and continued flowing over and discharging a great quantity of water for some hours; and since has continued quiet as usual. The towns-people are struck with considerable alarm at this circumstance, and apprehend intelligence of some earthquake on the con-

tinient; because this pond had a similar emission at the precise instant the dreadful earthquake happened at Lisbon in the year 1775.

Married.] At Campton, Mr. Bedford, printer and bookseller, of Bedford, to Miss Hicks, daughter of the late George H. esq. of Shefford.

At Old Warden, Mr. George Heckford, surgeon, of St. Ives, to Miss Elizabeth Holben.

At Whipsnade, the Rev. John Horseman, rector of Haydon and Little Cheshill, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Whitchurch, Salop.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Ensign Benjamin Smyth, 48th foot, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Gurden, esq. of Towcester.—Theophilus Jeyes, esq. to Mrs. Gibbins.

At Eydon, Mr. Osborn, of Woburn, Beds. to Miss Jane Lines.

Died.] At Kettering, Mr. Samuel Wallis. At Peterboro' Mr. James Rose, 49.—Mr. William Man.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, the Rev. Joseph Plumtre, rector of Newton, in the Isle of Ely and Stretton, Rutland.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, 26.

At Kingsthorpe, Mr. William Cole, 76.

At Northampton, Mr. H. Wright, son of Mr. John W. keeper of the county goal in that town.—Mrs. Stevenson, widow of Mr. P. S.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Rippon, Mr. Edward Toller, to Miss Swannel.

At Hammerton, Mr. R. E. Pritchett, of London, to Miss Ann Dumbleton, of Hammerton Grove.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. John Ashton, 48.—Mrs. Butler.—Mr. Bale, wife of Mr. Richard B. 65.

At Alconbury, Mrs. Sacheverell, 78.

At Godmanchester, Mr. Veasey, 90.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Ely, George Goodwin, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Maria, third daughter of Matthew Brackenbury, esq.

At Cambridge, Mr. Orman, of Reading, to Miss Case, eldest daughter of Mr. C.—Mr. G. Vipond, of Battersea, to Miss C. Presgrave.—Mr. Garrett to Miss Hunter.

Died.] At Milton, Captain E. N. Bell, late of the South Lincoln militia, in which he served 35 years, 60.

At Wisbech, Mr. W. Smalley, 74.

At Parson Drove, near Wisbech, Mr. Isaac Hardley, 42. His death was occasioned by lying in a damp bed, at Peterborough, during the late fair.

At Fulbourn, Mrs. Carter.

At Lolworth, Mrs. Holder, widow of Mr. Thomas H. formerly of Godmanchester, 90.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Jane Sewster.—Miss Lydia Daniel.—Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Harris, 19.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Bell, to Miss Barnard.—Mr. John George, to Miss Jane Dent.—Mr. W. Rudd, to Miss Hooper.—Mr. C. Abel, surgeon, of Cotishall, to Miss Poole, of Harleston.

At Lynn, Mr. John Stockdale, merchant, to Miss Guy.

At West Walton, Mr. W. Porter, to Miss Jane Newton.

Died.] At Norwich, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Skelton, of St. John's.—Mr. J. Crofts, of St. Stephens.—Mrs. Barker.—Mr. Yeoman.—Mr. Balls, master of the Waggon and Horses inn.

At St. Miles, suddenly, Mr. John Page, schoolmaster.—The Rev. John Day, rector of Horsford, and perpetual curate of St. Benedict's, 66.

At Saxthorpe, Mr. R. Burrows, 19.

At Bale, Charlotte, second daughter of the late William Gay, esq.

At Southrepps, James, the only son of Mr. Thomas Shephard.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Preston, wife of Mr. Jacob Preston, 75.

At Scole, Mr. Read, tailor and draper.

At Harleston, John Redgrave, gent.

At Watton Green, the Rev. Thomas Scott, 44.

At Monksleigh, Mrs. Woodgate, 58.

At Foxford, Mr. James Hart.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Adams, 41.

At Lynn, aged 85, Mrs. Middleton. It is remarkable that she resided 83 years in the house in which she died.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. John Colchester, of Creting, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. W. Worledge, of Raydon Hall.—Mr. J. Reeve, grocer, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Napier, flour factor.

At Ipswich, Lieut. colonel Fowle, of the Hertfordshire militia, to Miss Dalton.—Mr. Charles Gross, attorney at law, to Miss Catt.

At Ufford, Mr. Richard Thomas Corbould, of London, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Chilton, rector of Eyke.

At Eye, Mr. Sharman, coachmaker, to Miss Taylor, of Oakley.

Died.] At Earl Stonham, Mrs. Cracknell.

At Debenham, Mr. Joseph Abbott.

At Bury, Mrs. Gosling, of Cotton, relict of the late Mr. W. G. of Finningham.—Mrs. Ann Wetherall, 40.

At Postlingford, Mrs. Turner.

At Needham-market, aged 82, the Rev. H. Spelman, of Narborough, Norfolk, where his benevolence will be long remembered. He was the last lineal descendant of that ancient family, and was formerly of Caius college, B. A. 1750, M. A. 1754.

Lately, the Rev. B. Frank, of Alderton, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 205.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, W. Bennet, esq. surgeon to the Derby militia, to the youngest daughter of R. R. Newell, M.D.

At Bocking, Mr. Thomas Cook, to Miss Mary Crowe.

At Horksley, Mr. Thomas Sadler, to Miss Bryant, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah B. brewer, of Newmarket.

Died.] At Colchester, after a few hours illness, aged 70, Mary, the widow of Thomas Bayles, esq.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Reed, widow of the late Mr. W. R. organist. A family of six young children are left to bemoan the loss of both parents.—Suddenly Mr. Chivers Hollingsworth, bricklayer.—Mr. John Parsons, 83.

At Fryerning, much respected, Mr. John Webb, many years of the Crown inn, Ingatestone.

At Harwich, Mr. W. Hearn, sen. 77; justly esteemed for his integrity.

Aged 47, Mr. Isaac Pledger, a respectable farmer of Woodham Walter.

At Alderford, Miss Brown, 54.

At Hockley, Miss E. Smith, 21.

At Layer Breton, Mr. P. Ley, of Duke's Farm.

At Mistley near Manningtree, Mr. G. Mason.

At Bocking, George Martin, 84, late a captain of the royal marines.

At Stanford-le-Hope, Mr. G. Evans, 46. He was on board the unfortunate Grosvenor East Indiaman, when she was wrecked on the coast of Caffraria, on the 4th of August, 1782, and was one of the few who arrived at their native home, after experiencing unparalleled sufferings and distress during a journey of 117 days across the deserts of that inhospitable country.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Fra, to Miss Moss.

At Queenborough, Mr. Bachelor, painter, to Mrs. Hatherhill.

At Deptford, Capt. A. Hutton, of the Elizabeth Indiaman, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Cormack, of New Cross, Surry.

At Wingham, Mr. James Baker, of Deal, to Miss Neville.

At Chislehurst, Mr. James Gibbs, of Ashenfield, near Stowton, to Miss Lamperd, daughter of Mr. L.

At Dymchurch, Mr. Thomas Wraight, tailor, of Hythe, to Miss Ann Thompson.

At Blean, Mr. John Terry, to Miss Sarah Poutt.

At Upper Deal, Mr. W. Cook, to Miss Mary Mumbray.

Died.] At his seat, Lullingstone Castle, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. 78. Few have passed through life with more dignity of character, and none whose loss will be more sincerely felt.

felt, by all ranks of society. He has left three sons and one daughter to lament the loss of a most affectionate parent.

At Canterbury, William Gardner, 22.—Mrs. Bushell, 77.—Mr. Williamson, plumber and glazier.—Mrs. Ann Lepine, late of the King's Head.—Mr. John Hudson, carpenter, 35.

At Deal, Mr. Charles Hammond, agent for shipping, 57.—Mr. George Kendall, 29.

At Sheerness, Mr. Sticton, late foreman of the sailmakers, Sheerness-yard.—Mr. Palmer, quarter-man of the Caulkers, Dock-yard.—Mrs. Shorte, widow, 74.

At Margate, the Rev. William Chapman, M. A. rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks, and vicar of St. John's, Margate.

At Addington, Mr. W. Smith, yeoman, 64.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Lomas, grocer.

At Sheerness, Mr. Laydon, of the Dock-yard, 40.

In the parish of Pluckley, Mrs. Ashbee, 78.

At Greenwich, Miss Prisca Anderson, youngest daughter of the late Colonel A. of the royal artillery.

At Minster, Thanet, Mr. Stephen Peake, jun. carpenter.

At Mungeham Parsonage, the Rev. Henry Dimock, rector of St. Edmund the King, &c. 82.

At Faversham, Mrs. Browning, 75.

At Chatham, Mr. John Tonken, one of the timber converters in the Dock-yard.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Austen.

At Lenhall-farm, Bishopsbourn, Thomas Parker, esq. mayor of Canterbury, 42.

At Boughton under Blean, Mr. John Cooling, 73.

At Folkstone, Mrs. How, 26.

At Ramsgate, Sir Alexander Munro, of Novar, North Britain, one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Randell, secretary to the Kent Life and Annuity Office. From an indefatigable disposition, no privations were too great for him to endure when in discharge of his public duties.

SURREY.

Died.] At Wallington, Caroline, the wife of J. G. Children, esq.

At Brixton Causeway, Mrs. Coward.

At Richmond Hill, F. W. Bonham, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Hastings, Thomas Harwood, esq. lieutenant in the Royal Flint Infantry Militia, to Miss Bevill, daughter of Solomon B. esq.

At Brede, Mr. Stephen Mosely, of Saddlescomb, to Miss Elizabeth Ades.

Died.] At Brighton, James Mitchell, esq. of London.—Mr. John Elphick.—Henry Hughes, esq. of London, 62.—Robert Cole, esq. solicitor of Windsor.

At Burwash, William Constable, esq. 65.

At Sydenham, Josiah Dornford, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, 76.

At Hastings Barracks, captain and adjutant Edward Trelawny, of the Bedford militia.

At Rye, Mr. John Walker, surveyor of the customs there, greatly regretted.

At Horsham, Mrs. Humphries.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Rev. C. R. Henville, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been presented to the chapel of St. Peter's, Emsworth.

Married.] The Rev. Daniel Williams, vicar of Romsey and Tinsbury, to Miss Boorn, widow of the late Major B. R. M.

At Winchester, Mr. George Wooldridge, butcher, to Miss Wells.

The Rev. Mr. Miller, of Hartley Row, to Miss Ann Brackstone.

At St. Croix Chapel, R. Gott, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the late W. Miell, esq.

At West Green, Mr. J. Bird, tanner, to Miss Webb, of Hook.

At Andover, Mr. G. Goddard, of Highclere, to Miss Jane Arthur.

At Thorpe Chapel, Mr. Vincent, of Ashmansworth, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Slade, of Thorpe Farm.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Mann, park-keeper to the Earl of Ashburnham.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Templar Cook, second son of Thomas C. esq. of that town. His death was occasioned by a violent cold which he caught on the first day of shooting, by imprudently lying down on the grass when he was very much fatigued.

At Mount Pleasant, near Newport, Isle of Wight, John Kirkpatrick, esq. banker, 53.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. George Byng, wife of Commodore B. of the *Belliqueux*.

WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Watkins, M. A. has been instituted to the vicarage of Myndy.

Died.] At Malmesbury, Mr. McDonald, of the Grey-hound inn. He was suffocated in one of his casks, by impure air.

Of Shercot, near Powsey, Mr. James Puckeridge, a wealthy farmer, much esteemed for his philanthropy.

Of Ivy house, near Chippenham, M. Humphreys, esq. 77.

At Salisbury, Mr. Gilmour, bookseller.

The Rev. C. Davies, M. A. vicar of Sutton Benger, near Chippenham.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. John Law, of Bucklebury, to Miss Row.—Wm. Harris, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Dawes, esq. of Mortimer.—Mr. Edward Bernard, to Miss Martha Horniman.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Thomas Midwinter, third son of Mr. M. hat-maker.

At Bishop's Lands, Mr. William Pottinger, son of Mr. P. of Sonning.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Giles, 82.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Edmund Witt, B. A. of Wadham College, Oxford, to Miss Taylor Simpson, of Pilly-hill house, Frome.

At Dunster, Mr. Thomas Leigh, solicitor, Dulverton, to Miss Harriet Crang.

At Crewkerne, the Rev. John Wills, A.M. rector of South Perrott and Mosterton, Dorset, to Miss Flora Ann Burnard.

Died.] Near Taunton, Mr. John Rogers, son of Edward Rogers, esq. of Helston.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. Samuel Driver, of Stamford hill, Middlesex, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Holles, esq.

Died.] At Weymouth, John Arbuthnot, esq. governor of North Yarmouth, and a justice of peace for the county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Linton, the Hon. George Lysaght, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Knight, esq. of Milton, Cambridge-shire; and at the same time and place, John Thomas Baumgartner, esq. of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, to Philippa, his youngest daughter.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. William Gay, of the Packet-agency Establishment, to Miss Susan Mitchell.—Mr. Thomas Prout, of Flushing, to Miss Sims, daughter of Captain James S. of Gwennap.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Herry, upwards of 60 years town-serjeant to the corporation, 95.—Captain Thomas Fry.

At St. Mawes, Mr. Anderson, late surgeon in the royal navy.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—Since our last Report, public credit has rather increased than otherwise, owing to the property shewn by individuals, *sufficient to pay all demands on them*, notwithstanding the oppression of bankers in limiting their discounts; and we hope to see bankruptcies less frequent, where payments are obliged to be suspended from such causes as at present exist. The manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, &c. &c. have been much on the decline, from a want of foreign markets to receive them; and the late imports from the West Indies of colonial produce, come to a very flat market here for the same reason that export to the continent of Europe is completely done away.

Owing to the abundant harvest, our distillers are again anxious to distil from corn; on this subject a very good treatise has lately been published at Liverpool, by William Dixon, jun. and sold by Longman and Co. London; and Constable and Co. Edinburgh, &c. &c.

The linen market in Ireland, has experienced a most salutary advance in prices, from the great demand for the article for the United States, and large quantities have been lately purchased for South America.

WEST INDIES.—The large quantity of produce brought home by the late fleet, and the want of export to the continent has caused a considerable decrease in prices. Jamaica sugars sell in our market from 73s. to 84s. per cwt.; Antigua, 72s. to 83s. per ditto; the other islands, from 70s. to 82s. per ditto. Jamaica rum, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon; Leeward Island ditto 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per ditto (*exclusive of duty and excise*). Coffee, from 3l. 5s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt. Cotton Wool, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Pimento, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.—These prices may be only considered nominal, there being few or no large purchases made in the market.

NORTH AMERICA.—All kinds of the produce of this country continue at the prices last quoted, and large exports here of our manufactures have taken place, particularly from the ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Greenock.

EAST INDIES.—In our last Report, we announced the arrival of a large fleet from this part of the world, with the particulars of their cargoes, since which there have been some sales made by the Company, viz. 1446 bales Ceylon cinnamon, 7s. to 8s. 7d. per lb. duties to be paid for home consumption. 3372 bags sugar, at 39s. to 50s. per cwt. 398 bales hemp, at 20s. to 28s. per cwt. duties to be paid for home consumption. 46 chests cochineal, at 5s. to 5s. 1d. per lb. duties to be paid. With sundry drugs, dye-stuffs, &c. &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Our latest advices hence are of a more favourable nature than could be well expected; large sales have been made at Rio and other places, of the British manufactures; and the produce of the country bartered in return, of which large quantities have lately arrived in our ports, to the no small satisfaction of our South American speculators. The prices of their products continue as we last stated.

The Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, concluded in February last, between his Britannic Majesty and the Court of the Brazils, is very important. By the 6th article the important advantage is conceded to this country of purchasing and cutting down timber in the forests of Brazil, for building ships of war within the Brazilian ports and harbours. The 9th article abolishes the inquisition. The 10th article, a total abolition of the slave-trade.

BALTIC.—The Danish government have issued a decree, ordering that security shall be given for 25 per cent. on the value of all grain exported in future from Holstein, until a certificate is returned by the Danish consul residing at the port for which the ship clears out of her having delivered the cargo there. These certificates must be returned in three months. Many arrivals have taken place in our ports since our last Report, and all the productions of the Baltic have experienced a considerable decrease in price.

FRANCE —In this country no alteration has taken place since our last Report, except an unusual scarcity of specie and a total loss of commerce.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Offices, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d October, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 294l. per share.—Grand Union ditto, 2l. per share premium.—Leicester and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 110l. per share.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 40l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 58l. ditto.—Basingstoke ditto, 41l. ditto.—Grand Western ditto, 4l. per share premium.—Grand Surry ditto, 76l. per share.—Thames and Medway ditto, 50l. per share premium.—Croydon ditto, 40l. per share.—Huddersfield ditto, 39l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 56l. ditto.—Peak Forest ditto, 82l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 27l. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 76l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 5l. per share premium.—London Dock Stock, 123l. per cent.—West India ditto, 165l. ditto.—East India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—Strand Bridge, 5l. to 7l. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 7l. to 8l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 136l. per share.—Croydon ditto, 32l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 216l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 135l. to 140l. ditto.—South London ditto, 127l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 52l. 10s. per share premium.—Colchester ditto, 45l. ditto.—Globe Insurance Office, 122l. to 125l. per share.—Imperial ditto, 76l. ditto.—Aibion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Hope ditto, 10s. per share discount.—Eagle ditto, 10s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, 10s. ditto.—Rock ditto, 21s. per share, premium.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in October, 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 749l. 19s. dividing 40l. nett per annum.—Swansea, 165l. ; the last dividend 8l. per share.—Thames and Medway, 52l. 10s. premium.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 135l.—Grand Junction, 297l. to 295l.—Kennet and Avon, 42l. 40l.—Wilts and Berks, 58l.—Huddersfield, 39l.—Rochdale, 55l.—Ellesmere, 73l.—Lancaster, 28l.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l.—London Dock, 125l. to 123l. 10s.—Commercial Dock, 67l. premium.—Globe Assurance, 126l. per share.—Imperial Assurance, 76l.—East London Water Works, 215l.—West Middlesex, 140l.—Kent Water Works, 51l. premium.—Vauxhall Bridge, 8l. discount.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE proceed to give some further account of the new edition of the *HORTUS KEWENSIS*, as promised in our last Report; since which we have seen, with much pleasure, an essay upon the natural order of the *Scitamineæ*, by Dr. Roxburgh, printed at Calcutta. The doctor has for the most part adopted the genera of Mr. Roscoe, but from his long residence in the East Indies, and his situation in the Company's botanic garden, he has had a much greater opportunity of examining numerous species of these plants in a living state, than could possibly fall to the lot of any botanist resident in Europe. He has of course availed himself of these opportunities in making some corrections and many additions to Mr. Roscoe's essay. For want of the plates, however, with which this work is to be illustrated, but which are not yet arrived, we cannot at present make any critical examination of it.

But to return to the *Hortus Kewensis*.—We observe in referring to the Botanical Magazine, the author has been careful to distinguish, by his mode of quoting that work, between the original work, as published by Mr. Curtis himself, and its continuation by his successors. In the former case the work is always quoted *Curtis Magaz.* in the latter, *Botan. Magaz.* [In the explanation of *Botan. Magaz.* in the list of books quoted, we observe a trifling error, *James* instead of *John Sims*, which ought however to be corrected, as both names occur in the list of London physicians. J. Bellenden Ker is very properly added within a parenthesis, as one of the authors of this work, for though his name does not occur in the title-page, very nearly half of the articles are from his pen, and are marked with the letter G., Gawler being his name at the time he commenced writing in the magazine.] When any new name or specific character is adopted into the *Hortus Kewensis* from the Botanical Magazine, the names of Ker or Sims are added.

We observe little new in the class *Diandria* except the addition of new species, the specific characters of which are for the most part taken from Willdenow, Vahl, &c. without alteration. We were rather surprized to observe that the number of species of *Veronica* is just the same (37) as in the prior edition. In *Justicia* the species are increased from 9 to 28; in *Ziziphora* from 3 to 6; *Salvia* from 42 to 59; *Piper* from 5 to 17; *Valeriana* from 12 to 19.

In the class *Triandria* much interesting and new matter occurs. This class contains the principal part of the natural order of *Ensatæ*, a family that has been much studied by Mr. Bellenden Ker, and explained at considerable length in the *Annals of Botany*; and the species more fully described in the Botanical Magazine.

Mr. Dryander has adopted the whole of Mr. Ker's genera, but the characters of the latter being

being prolix in the extreme, not formed at all in the concise manner of Linnæus, and rather descriptions than definitions, he has, in a masterly manner, framed new generic and specific characters upon the Linnæan plan; certainly with sufficient brevity, yet, as far as we have had an opportunity of examining, adequate to the task of distinguishing the known species one from another. The discovery of additional species may indeed hereafter render these definitions inefficient; for it is impossible to frame perfect characters till all the species are known, the discovery of a new species possessing the same characters as used in the definition of one already known, yet different from it, will of course make it necessary to alter the specific phrase of the latter so as to exclude the new-found species also.

In this class many of the genera have received a great addition of species since the prior edition. *Crocus*, which in that had only two varieties, in this contains nine species, of which six flower in the spring, and three in the autumn. *Ixia*, being divided into several new genera, viz. *Trichonema*, *Geissorhiza*, *Hesperantha*, *Sparaxis*, *Anomatheca*, *Tritonia*, *Babiana*, *Lapeyronsia*, *Pardanthus*, and *Ixia* Proper, is reduced in the latter from 18 to 13 species, but increased on the whole to 52. *Gladiolus* is increased from 10 to 23 species, though some of the former are removed to other genera. There are ten species of *Watsonia*, a genus originally framed by Miller, and established by Ker, most of which were before referred to *Gladiolus* or *Ixia*. *Moræa* and *Iris* have undergone a new arrangement by Mr. Ker, which is generally followed here, and twenty species are added to the two genera. In *Marica* Mr. Dryander has deviated from Mr. Ker, the species enumerated by the former are only *Nortbiana*, *martinicensis*, and *palmata*; *plicata*, *striata*, and *californica* of the latter, are probably reserved to be subjoined to *Sisyrinchium*, a genus according to Ker not to be distinguished from *Marica*, but arranged in the Linnæan system under *Gynandria triandria*. It will be evident from the above short account that much new matter occurs in *Triandria Monogynia*, and the whole appears to have been very carefully got up by the author, and will we doubt not be highly acceptable to botanists in general, abroad as well as at home.

In the same class are the natural orders of *Cyeroideæ* and *Gramineæ*. Amongst the former we observe that Vahl's new genus of *Rhynchospora* is adopted, which includes *Schænus albus* and *fuscus*, of Linnæus. Many new species are added to most of the genera in both orders.

In the class *Tetrandria* occurs such part of the natural order of *Proteaceæ* as have hermaphrodite flowers; the Linnæan system unfortunately demands the separation of this family: those genera which have monoecious or dioecious flowers are of course postponed to the classes *Monœcia* and *Diœcia*. In this order Mr. Dryander has entirely followed Mr. Brown's essay on the *Proteaceæ* in the 10th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, with scarcely any alteration, further than that the term *corolla* is adopted for the *calyx* of Mr. Brown and Jussieu, and here and there a superfluous word is omitted. Undoubtedly our author could not have followed a better guide than Mr. Brown, whose knowledge of the *proteaceæ* is greater than that of any man: yet we cannot but feel a wish that Mr. Dryander had undertaken to revise the specific characters, and given them more of the Linnean terseness and precision. We acknowledge that the task would be difficult, for in a perfectly natural order, where the species of a genus are numerous, the difference is frequently marked rather by a number of points of slight deviation, than by any striking feature; nevertheless, though not easy to be accomplished, we do think that had he undertaken it, all obstacles would have been surmounted by his abilities.

To show how great a number of new plants of this family have of late years been introduced into this country, we need only observe that the former edition of the work under review contained only twenty-four species, whereas the new one contains one hundred and fourteen, divided into seventeen genera; though a considerable proportion of the family are deferred to a future part.

With the generic characters of Mr. Brown more liberty has been taken; all of them have undergone a revision. To show the mode in which this is done we shall transcribe that of *Protea*, as given by both authors. By Brown. *Calyx* bipartibilis inæqualis, labii latioris laminis staminiferis cohærentibus. *Stylus* subulatus. *Stigma* angustius, cylindraceum. *Nux* undique barbata, stylo persistenti caudata. *Receptaculum* commune paleis abbreviatis persistentibus. *Involucrum* imbricatum persistens.—By Dryander. *Petala* quatuor, quorum tria superne cohærentia. *Antheræ* apicibus concavis corollæ immersæ. *Nux* supera, undique barbata, stylo persistente coronata.

In the remainder of the class *Tetrandria* we observe that the specific characters are in general the same as in Willdenow, except in a few species not found in that author; three or four in the genus *Pothos*, and the whole of *Struthiola*, for which new specific phrases have been framed.

In *Pentandria Monogynia*, (not yet finished, as the volume ends with *Strychnos*), there is a number of this species enumerated, which have been introduced since the former edition; in most of these the specific characters of Willdenow are followed. The only deviations we have observed are as follow:

Cynoglossum sylvaticum is adopted from Dr. Smith; *Echium grandiflorum* from Ventenat; *E. parviflorum* from Roth; *Symphytum asperrimum*, and *Onosma taurica*, from Sims; *Echium fat-*

quosum, native of the Canary islands, is new. In *Androsace villosa*, Dr. Sims is followed, and *Menyanthes exaltata* and *Lyninachia quadriflora* are adopted from the same author. *Primula nivalis* of Pallas, and *longifolia* of Curtis, are both inserted, though according to Dr. Sims they are the same species. *Epacris*, *Andersonia*, *Styphelia* and *Leucopogon*, are New Holland genera, and the characters of Mr. Brown, in his *Prodromus*, are used exclusively. *Plumago cristis* is a new species, as is *Phlox prostrata*. *P. pyramidalis* is admitted from Smith, and *ibnifera*, from Sims; as are *Convolvulus erubescens* and *bryoniaefolius* of the same. *C. pansolus* of Salisbury. *C. suffruticosus* is new. *Ipomopsis* of Michaux and Smith is taken up. As are *Cobaea* of Cavanilles, *Campanula versicolor* of Andrews and Smith, *C. collina* of Sims, *Poyteuma campanuloides*, *Lobelia gracilis* and *L. bicolor* of the same, *L. alata* of Labillardiere. In *Goodenia*, *Scævola*, *Euthales* and *Samolus*, the characters of Brown are adopted. It is remarkable that *Samolus Valerondi*, a native of Europe, is found also in New Holland. *Rondeletia laevigata* and *birta* are new, as is *Mussaenda pubescens*. *Oxyanthus* of Decandolle, and *Pinckneya* of Michaux, are adopted; as are *Nicotiana undulata* and *Verbascum ovalifolium* of Sims. In *V. Lychnitis*, *V. pulverulenta*, *V. virgatum*, *V. Blattaria* Dr. Smith's characters are used. As are those of Cavanilles for *Solanum betaceum*; and of Poirer for *S. Pyracantha*. *Physalis pubescens* is inserted with the synonym of Feuillée, which Dr. Sims says belongs to his *P. edulis*, a species not admitted. Are both the last mentioned species then to be considered as the same? *Strychnos agmina claudit*.

When we wrote the above Report, Mr. Dryander, although incommoded by a local complaint, not considered in the least dangerous, was in good general health, and in the full possession of his great mental powers; but alas! already he is no more; and we, in common with all lovers of natural science, have to deplore a loss, that will be severely felt in the scientific world, as a public calamity; and to those who, from a personal acquaintance with him, had a knowledge of his worth, will cause the most poignant regret. In the situation he held, as librarian to Sir Joseph Banks, the loss will, we fear, be in great measure irreparable. His head was stored with knowledge, beyond that of almost any man, and not confined to his more immediate pursuits, but in the wide-extended range of science in general; even in political and in personal history it was most extensive. This knowledge he was very ready to impart, where he thought it would be useful, being very communicative to inquirers of this stamp, though repulsive to impertinent curiosity, and possessing little of that suavity of manners for which his predecessor was so eminent. He neither fawned upon nor flattered any one; but ever spoke truth without blushing. It grieves us to think that this stupendous store-house of knowledge, this living cyclopædia, is gone; and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, has scarcely left a wreck behind.

—precipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene!

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September 1810, to the 24th of October 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.9. Oct. 2 and 4. Wind N.
Lowest, 29.0. Oct. 17. — S. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 33 hundredths of an inch. { This variation occurred between the mornings of the 16th and 17th of the present month. Similar variations occurred twice besides.

Thermometer.

Highest, 67°. Sept. 25. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 40°. Oct. 24. — W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 8°. { On the 23d inst. in the morning, the mercury stood at 48°, and on the 24th, at the same hour, it was no more than 40°.

THE quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to nearly two inches in height. Never, perhaps, did any person remember a finer autumnal month than that which is now just completed. Between the 13th of September and 16th of October, there was scarcely a single drop of rain. With a few exceptions the days have been remarkably brilliant, frequently there was scarcely a cloud to be seen through the day.

The average height of the barometer for the month 29.54, is very nearly a mean between the highest and lowest, as is noticed above: and that of the thermometer is 54.8°. The wind has chiefly blown from the easterly quarters, but the late rains have come, as is generally the case in this country, from the west. There have been a few morning fogs, but the sun has uniformly dispersed them in three or four hours.

Highgate, Oct. 24, 1810.

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of SEPTEMBER to the 24th of OCTOBER, both inclusive.

	Bank.	3 per Ct.	Reduc.	3 per Ct.	Consols.	4 per Ct.	Consols.	Navy 3 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg.	Omnia.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
1810																					
Sept. 26.																					
1.																					
2.																					
3.																					
4.																					
5.																					
6.																					
8.																					
9.																					
10.																					
11.	252	65	65	65	65	82	82	99	17 $\frac{1}{2}$				178 $\frac{1}{2}$	20				5	Dis.	66	22
12.	252	65	65	65	65	82	82	99	17 $\frac{9}{16}$				178 $\frac{1}{2}$	23				6	Dis.	66	22
13.		65	65	65	65	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	17 $\frac{1}{2}$					25				6	Dis.	66	22
15.		65	65	65	65	82	82	99	17 $\frac{9}{16}$					24				6	Dis.	66	22
16.	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65	65	65	82	82	99	17 $\frac{9}{16}$				179 $\frac{1}{2}$	24				7	Dis.	66	22
17.	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65	65	65	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	17 $\frac{1}{2}$				180	23				7	Dis.	66	22
18.																					
19.	253	65	65	65	65	82	82		17 $\frac{1}{2}$			96 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	25		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	9	Dis.	66	22
20.	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65	65	65	82	82	99	17 $\frac{1}{2}$					25		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	10	Dis.	66	22
22.	253	65	65	65	65	82	82	100	17 $\frac{1}{2}$				180	25		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		10	Dis.	66	22
23.	253 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65	65	65	82	82	100	18			97 $\frac{1}{2}$		24			66	9	Dis.	66	22
24.		65	65	65	65	82	82	100	18					23			65	9	Dis.	66	22

A. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest prices are given; in the other stocks, the highest only.

Wm. TAYLOR, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

TO THE READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THIS MAGAZINE.

It is now almost fifteen years since SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, the Editor of this Magazine, formed, in that capacity, a mental acquaintance with its numerous Readers and Correspondents. He has himself much reason to be proud of the intercourse; and he enjoys great satisfaction from the belief that his Readers are not tired of it, and that, like every well-founded connection, it is likely to continue during the life of the parties.

Previously to the publication of this Magazine, no other intervening Miscellany had enjoyed more than an ephemeral existence, and the cause may be referred to the circumstance that they were only servile imitations of the Gentleman's Magazine, and no rivalry can long exist between an original and its mere imitation. In like manner, the Monthly Magazine has had many short-lived competitors, whose only claim to attention consisted in their exact imitation of the plan of their prototype. The inability to design an original work was evidence on its face of incapacity to produce an interesting one; the public therefore spurned the counterfeits, and they have sunk one after another into oblivion.

No attempt had been made since the planning of the Gentleman's Magazine in 1732, to introduce any decided novelty of design into this useful department of Literature, till his project of the Monthly Magazine, in 1796. A continued and uniform increase of sale during the publication of Thirty Volumes affords a demonstration that the plan of the Monthly Magazine was adapted to the improved state of knowledge, and literary enquiry; and that nothing was required but originality of design to secure contemporaneous support to two Monthly Miscellanies.

As a Journalist, Sir Richard Phillips can never expect to be ranked by the public with Mr. Cave, editor of the first eighteen years of the Gentleman's Magazine, nor with Dr. Ralph Griffiths, who maintained the fortunes of the Monthly Review during half a century; he does not hesitate, however, to declare himself a candidate for distinction in the same line of literature; and to attempt with zeal is frequently a means of attaining success. His object has been to make the Monthly Magazine a vehicle for conveying to the public every species of useful knowledge, and of disseminating opinions on every important subject of enquiry; to render it a sort of telegraph of improvements, inventions, and discoveries in the arts of life; and to constitute it a Register of all incidents in Literature, Politics, and Domestic History. He has no better criterion by which to judge of his success in achieving these objects, than by referring to the unprecedented success of this Miscellany, which is generally read over the four quarters of the world, and which enjoys a regular sale unequalled by any work in this branch of Literature.

The reciprocity which exists between the circulation of a work, and the object of every propagator of knowledge, necessarily ensures priority in correspondence to that Miscellany which enjoys the most extensive circulation; and a similar advantage arises from the preference in circulation possessed by a work enjoying priority of communication; so that the maximum of intrinsic value is thereby attained. This has happily been the fortune of the Monthly Magazine, and it may be expected to maintain this vantage ground by the favour of its Correspondents and the Public, and by perseverance of its Editor in the same system which has hitherto insured success.

In furtherance of these objects, and to consolidate and perpetuate the interests of the Monthly Magazine, communications of useful and interesting facts, notices of new Inventions and Discoveries, articles of Biography, and Disquisitions on subjects of a practical or applicable nature, are earnestly requested to be addressed, as usual, to the Editor and Proprietor, SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, at the Printer's; or at No. 6, Bridge-street.